

LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Archaeology, Science, and Art.

N° 12—1856.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 17TH.

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JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

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JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

EVENING LECTURES TO WORKING MEN at the MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, JERMYN STREET, being the last of these Courses for the present Session. Six Lectures ON MINING, by W. W. SMYTH, M.A., to be commenced on Monday next, May 19th, at Eight o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the Museum, by Working Men only, from Ten to Five o'clock on the day of the First Lecture, upon payment of a Registration Fee of Sixpence for the whole course.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—15, WHITEHALL PLACE.

The ANNIVERSARY MEETING for the Election of Officers, will take place on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at One p.m. During the Ballot, the Royal Medals will be presented by the President, Rear Admiral F. W. BESCHER, who will then deliver his Annual Address on the Progress of Geography.
The ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at Seven o'clock precisely, and those gentlemen who purpose supporting the Chair on that occasion, are requested to leave their names at the Society's house, at as early a date as possible.
The Twenty-fifth Volume of the Journal is now published.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.—The First Grand Horticultural Exhibition of the present year will be held on SATURDAY next, the 24th inst. Doors open at Twelve o'clock. Admission by Season Tickets, or by payment of Half-a-Guinea. Tickets for Single Admissions on this day may be purchased by Season Ticket holders up to Friday, the 23rd inst. inclusive, at 7s. 6d. each. These Tickets may be obtained at the Crystal Palace, and of Mr. Sams, Mr. Mitchell, and Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co.
By order,
G. GROVE, Secretary.

Crystal Palace, May 15, 1856.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.—To GARDENERS.—No Specimen can be entered for Exhibition at the Flower Show, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., after Tuesday next. Gardeners applying in writing to the Secretary on or before Wednesday next, the 21st inst., and producing satisfactory evidence of their employment, will receive SPECIAL TICKETS, admissible on payment of 5s. at the Doors.
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† The Council would particularly direct attention to the following letter which accompanied the announcement of this liberal donation:—

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Sir,—I have anxiously attended to all that has been published regarding the question of relinquishing the garden of the Horticultural Society. Being a foreigner and no Fellow of the Society, I am perfectly aware that I am as little entitled to meddle with English affairs as the poet in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* with the grudge of the generals, and that I may perhaps risk a similar treatment. Nevertheless, the lively interest I take in everything concerning Horticulture, and the thorough conviction that there is no institution in Europe, the discontinuance of which would be in a higher degree deplorable for all friends of gardening than the London Horticultural Society in its full and unabated efficiency, are too strong in me, not to give them way, and make me hold out £100 on the same terms as will be fixed for other subscribers of funds to be collected for the conservation of the Chiswick Horticultural Gardens. Sir, I know very well that £100 is a trifling sum in England; but I am no man of large pecuniary means, and I think a good will does not fail to find a good place. Directions for payment will be given upon notice.

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REVIEWS.

Letters on Turkey: an Account of the Religious, Political, Social, and Commercial Condition of the Ottoman Empire, the Reformed Institutions, Army, Navy, &c. Translated from the French of M. A. Ubicini, by Lady Easthope. Murray.

THIS book is a complete answer to the objections which we urged in our last number against Professor Creasy's 'History of the Ottoman Turks.' Indeed, it may be regarded as the complement of the Professor's work. The two together give us all the information that most persons would care to possess on the subject of Turkey and the Turks. One is an admirable chronicle of the events of Ottoman history; the other is an elaborate inquiry into the institutions of the empire, as well as an attempt to trace philosophically the connexion between the curious phenomena of political and social life in Turkey and those institutions. We think the latter task could hardly have been performed with greater success than it has been by M. Ubicini. The result of his labours will be regarded with especial interest by Englishmen at the present moment; for it is impossible to deny the fact that, notwithstanding all that has been written upon the various aspects of the Eastern question since the commencement of the late war, we are still marvellously deficient in information upon the internal condition of Turkey, and have but little means of solving for ourselves the difficult social problems on which depend the future of that country.

Our author commences by giving us an account of the territorial divisions, the population, races, and religions of the Mahometan empire, on which subjects we cannot expect to find much that is new or striking. He proceeds with a description of the present system of government and administration, as established by the *Tanzimat*, or decree of the present Sultan, Abdul-Medjid. Upon reading this part of the book, we were very much struck with the highly organised system of government which has existed under the present Sultan. One could almost fancy that Abdul-Medjid had procured the services of one of those constitution-makers or theoretical administrators which Paris is always ready to supply in any number at a moment's notice. The notion common amongst us has been, that in Turkey the will of the Sultan is about the only possible definition of Mahometan law; and that its execution is confined to the Grand Vizier and his mercenary myrmidons. But the Sultan has a cabinet, and courts of judicature, as well as the Queen of England, or his other European allies. His ministry consists of the following members, who all bear the title of *Mushir*:—

"The Grand Vizier. The Sheikh-ul-Islam. The Seraskier, or Minister of War. The Capitan Pasha, or Minister of Marine. The Commandant of Artillery and Governor-General of all Fortresses. The Minister for Foreign Affairs [the ancient Reis Effendi]. The Minister of Finance. The Minister of Commerce and of Public Works. The Mustechar, adviser to the Grand Vizier, acting as Home Secretary. The Minister of Police. The President of the Council of State. The Intendant of the Mint. The Intendant of Vakoufs, [Religious Foundations.]"

The meetings of the cabinet are very frequent, and sometimes the Sultan himself is

Present. In some departments the minister is assisted by a permanent board, or council, of which there are ten in number. At the head of these is the Council of State and Justice, or Supreme Council, instituted in 1840. Its duties are very extensive. It has to prepare laws for the approbation of the Sultan; and—

"All that regards legislation and internal administration falls under its jurisdiction; the governors-general and special commissioners, sent into the provinces; receive their Ferman and their official and secret instructions from this body. It also takes cognizance of the reports of the governors, as well as of any complaints of their administration transmitted to it through the Grand Vizier. Annually, on the first day of Moharrem (the first day of the Musulman year), the Sultan visits, either in private or in state, the Supreme Council, and after having received an accurate report of the general affairs of the empire, and of the labours of the Council during the past year, he calls their attention to the several projects to be submitted to their consideration in the course of that which has just commenced; and concludes by a speech approving or disapproving their proceedings, which bears some analogy to the speech from the throne in constitutional governments."

"As a court of justice, the Supreme Council takes cognizance of all crimes against the State, as well as of abuses committed by high functionaries of the empire during the performance of their duties. The ex-Grand-Vizier, Khosrew Pasha, was summoned before this tribunal in 1841, and condemned for embezzlement of the public money. This court also revises all sentences in criminal cases, and no capital punishment can take place, throughout the empire, without the express warrant of the Sultan, granted on the report of the council, after due consideration of the legal documents and evidence connected with the trial, which are transmitted to it by the local authorities."

There is also a Board of Public Instruction, another of War, another of Ordnance, another of the Munitions of War; besides Boards for the Admiralty, for Mines, for Public Accounts, for Public Works, and for Police, respectively. In addition to these departmental arrangements, there is the Chancery of State, "comprising the majority of superior and inferior officials, designated as Kalemieh (or penmen), from the directors-general of the ministers down to simple clerks." From amongst this body have arisen nearly all the great men which Turkey has produced in diplomacy and administration.

Our author takes no little pains to prove that neither the religion nor the character of the Moslems is opposed to those social reforms in Turkey which have of late been so prominently brought under the attention of Europeans; but which, it appears, an influential party in Turkey itself has been struggling after for a long time, and of which no considerable instalment was secured by the *Tanzimat* of Abdul-Medjid. The most powerful and persevering opponents of all reform are the Ulema, or interpreters of the Koran, who, "in spite of the Koran," have continued to establish themselves as an all-powerful body in the State:—

"The Ulema are divided into two branches: the Judicial, composed of the judges and interpreters of the law; and the Religious, to which the ministers of public worship belong."

"Originally these two functions were united in the Ulema, as they had been in the person of the Sovereign: the Cadi was competent to perform the sacerdotal office, and the Imam to perform that of a judge: after a time the Cadis became a distinct body, who claimed the enjoyment of the judicial employments, to the exclusion of the

Imams, who were restricted to preaching and the service of the Mosque.

"The judicial branch of the Ulema acquired a great pre-eminence over the other, from the character of their authority, their high political functions, and the advantage of retaining in their ranks the highest dignitaries and the head of the body. The administration of vakoufs [property devoted to religious purposes], and the right of appropriating a fortieth part of all disputed property submitted to their jurisdiction, added greatly to their power, and they took care to admit amongst their members none but men of talent and capacity."

"The sacerdotal division, barely supported by the endowments of the Mosques, and often forced to have recourse to manual labour to supply the insufficiency of their revenue, were placed in the lowest ranks of the Ulema, and sometimes, especially the inferior Imams, scarcely recognised as belonging to that body. Thus we see in Turkey at the present day that the ministers of religion are subordinate to the civil magistrate. Still the principle of the union of the two authorities has not been altogether lost sight of. On the accession of the Sultan, the Mufti claims the right of reciting the customary prayer, whilst the two Almoners or Imams of the imperial palace rank in the highest class of the magistrature."

The legal branch of the Ulema is divided into two bodies, viz., *Cadis*, or administrators of justice, and *Muftis*, or teachers of the law—the distinction being, as far as circumstances will permit, analogous to our division of lawyers into judges and practitioners. The Muftis number about 200, and all hold their offices for life. Their duty is to deliver written opinions on the rights of parties appearing before the tribunals, for which they receive the moderate fee of twenty paras—about 1½d. English. The cases are submitted to them with fictitious names, in the shape of questions, to which they generally return very laconic answers. These opinions have the great merit of being invariably unambiguous. Unlike our English lawyer, the Mufti never condescends to argue the point submitted for his opinion, but simply vouchsafes a categorical answer, and concludes with an appeal to the Koran. Thus, for example:—

"*Amr*, son of *Zaid*, died, leaving a son *Bekir*: does *Bekir*, the brother of *Zaid*, inherit the property of the aforesaid *Zaid*?"

"Answer:—

"*Olom* (he does): God knows what is right."

"(Signed) 'The poor Emir N—'"

There is nothing to prevent the litigant from consulting a second or third Mufti, if the decision pronounced is hostile to him; and in case he should succeed in obtaining a verdict of a more favourable character, the authors of the conflicting decisions are summoned before a *cadi*, or judge, who pronounces final judgment. If it should appear that the Mufti whose decision was reversed had intentionally corrupted the spirit of the law, he is sentenced to the loss of his office and banishment. Formerly his punishment would have been death. The Muftis are distributed over the whole empire, one being appointed to each district. In addition to the small fee which they are entitled to charge for every *fetva* (their written decision), they are paid by the State, and in return they assist in the conduct of public business. It must not be supposed, from the example which we have given, that Mahometan law is free from complexity, and that every Mufti, untrammelled by precedents and cases, has nothing to do but coin the law for each occasion out of the Koran, or if he do not find it there, out of his head. It appears that the reports

of cases have become almost as numerous and voluminous in Constantinople as at Westminster; and, strange to say, the "indolent Orientals" have beaten John Bull in the race of Law-Reform, by an actual code.

"The solution of almost every conceivable case may be found in the ancient collections of Fetvâhs, which have been carefully preserved since the time of the first disciples of the Prophet, and their number is so great, that Toderini reckoned fifty-five large volumes of them in the library of St. Sophia alone.

"There are five of these collections, extending from the year 1041 to the year 1143 of the Hegira (1631-1741). The last of these, compiled by the learned Behdjet-Abdollah Effendi, contains the substance of all the others.

"In 1226 (1803) Hafiz-Mehammed-Kedoussi published a new collection, in Turkish and Arabic, printed at Constantinople in 1822, which is both an abridgment and a commentary of the preceding ones. Its contents are arranged in forty-five books, in the order of the six Codes of which the Ottoman jurisprudence is composed. This collection is still used in the tribunals as a commentary or explanation of the general Code of laws."

The Mahometan code, like the French, is subdivided into a number of codes, classified according to the subjects with which they deal. Thus we have the religious code, the political code, the military code, the civil and criminal code, the commercial code, the game laws, &c. Turkey may even boast of its constitutional law; for the political code, which consists of four books, treats of "the rights and duties of the sovereign, as well as of the conditions of his sovereignty," &c. The civil code contains a great number of elaborate provisions on the rights and duties of slaves, on marriage and divorce, and on subjects relating to property, wills, and inheritance. Some of its enactments would not be unworthy the attention of European states generally:—

"One of its most noticeable enactments is that which declares all private dwellings inviolable; and the forcible entrance even by the agents of government subjects the transgressor to severe penalties, in accordance with the words of the Koran:—'Oh, Believer, enter not the house of another without his permission, nor without saluting the inhabitants thereof.'

"In Constantinople no domiciliary visit can be made except by an order under the Grand Vizier's own hand. The functionary, the bearer of this order, must, if the visit be made to the house of a Turk, be accompanied by the Imaum of the district in which it is situated; if to the house of a Greek or Armenian, by the Superior of the Community to which the owner belongs; if to that of a Jew, by the Khagam Bashi, or a Chief Rabbi; and it is unlawful to enter the apartments of the women, whether Musulman or Christian, except during the absence of the occupants.

"The chapter entitled *Chufah* (or *That which is seemingly*) contains this singular enactment: that, if a proprietor desires to dispose of his houses or lands, he must give the preference to his nearest neighbour over all other purchasers, if the former chooses to buy."

The present commercial code was completed in 1850, and is copied almost literally from that of France. It treats of commerce in general, of partnership, of bills of exchange, and bankruptcy.

Cases in which Christians, or other non-Musulman subjects of the Porte, or foreigners are concerned, are heard before mixed tribunals, composed of an equal number of Ottoman subjects and foreigners, the latter being nominated permanently by the foreign ambassadors at the Porte. These mixed tribunals have jurisdiction in criminal as well

as in civil and maritime matters; and their functions and powers are accurately defined by the firman which established them:—

"They are bound to hear the depositions of all witnesses with impartiality—to receive all depositions on oath, administered according to the forms of the religion to which the deponent belongs—severely to punish perjury and every species of false testimony—to examine witnesses one by one, separately, and in the presence of the accused party—to receive secondary evidence concerning the character and veracity of the principal witnesses—to admit voluntary confession; but to reject all that may have been obtained by promises, or extorted by violence or threats (the use of the bastinado, and all other corporeal inflictions as a means of producing confession being rigorously prohibited). To compel all persons summoned as witnesses, either for the prosecution or the defence, to appear—to use every precaution adapted to establish the innocence or guilt of the accused—to receive evidence even from persons unconnected with the trial, without regard to their nation or rank, provided it be adapted to throw light on the cause. To carry into execution their own sentences according to the laws of the empire, these sentences having been confirmed by the governor of the district. To forbear from giving a verdict in cases which involve capital punishment."

The Porte reserves to itself jurisdiction in all cases involving capital punishment. If the culprit be one of its own subjects, the decision of its Supreme Council of Justice is final; but under certain 'capitulations' or conventions with the European powers, where the accused is a foreigner, the presence of the consul or dragoman of his nation at the trial is requisite, without whose consent the sentence cannot be carried into execution. The Sheikh-ul-Islam, or head of the Ulema, who is the chief judge, receives about the same pay as an English lord chancellor. His salary is 100,000 piastres per month, or 11,040*l.* English per annum. The judges next in rank receive from 138*l.* to 115*l.* per month. The lowest salary paid to imperial magistrates is 55*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* per month. One of the most curious provisions of Mahometan law is, that the litigant who gains his suit is always condemned to pay the costs attending its prosecution. M. Ubicini insists, that in theory the doctrine of the equality of all Mahometans in the eye of the law is universally received, and is very generally recognised in practice. The Sultan himself, if called upon to give evidence before a judge, must remain standing; or if he infringe the rule by taking a seat, the other witnesses in the case may do the same. Again,—

"An instance is recorded of a Grand Mufti, Mewla-Fenari, who refused to receive the deposition of Sultan Amurath I. because the law rejected the testimony of every Musulman who neglected to attend public prayers on a Friday. This incident gave rise to the custom of the Sultans proceeding in state to the mosque on the Friday of every week—a custom which they never neglect, unless in very urgent cases."

Any European would naturally object to this statement and illustration of the doctrine of equality and respect for law in Turkey, that nowhere else in the civilized world have we been accustomed to hear so much about the cruel injustice of despotism. If history be not utterly untrue, the Mahometan sultans and their pachas were never remarkable for the respect which they evinced for the lives and liberties of their subjects. Every species of crime that might spring from un-governed passion and Eastern despotism has been attributed, rightly or wrongly, to the successors of Mahomet and his vicegerents.

"But," says M. Ubicini, "they were inflicted on viziers, pashas, officers of the seraglio, and either ulemas, ministers of the Sultan, or agents of his authority; they rarely reached private individuals, or even raïas. The power of the Sultan over his ministers was that of a master over his slaves, and gave him the right to dispose of their life and property at his option, whilst his other subjects could only be condemned by the tribunals, and according to the laws.

"The distinction originated in the practice which long prevailed with the Sultans, of selecting their viziers from the pages educated in the seraglio, and who were in reality slaves; hence all who were appointed to the first dignities of the court, of the army, and of the administration in the provinces, came to be considered in the same light."

One of the most interesting chapters in the work before us is that which relates to public instruction in Turkey. Every town, M. Ubicini tells us, has its *Mudireseh*, or college. Constantinople has more than 300, while large cities, such as Bagdad, Adrianople, and Cairo, possess from forty to fifty. The course of study pursued in these colleges consists of Grammar, Syntax, Logic, Metaphysics, Philology, the Art of Metaphor, Style, Rhetoric, Geometry, and Astronomy. A proficiency in these "qualifies a student for the two lower of the four degrees of arts in the Ottoman graduation. The two higher degrees are only to be obtained by those who devote their lives to the abstruse study of the law;" or, in other words, by those who aim at gaining admission to the body of the Ulema. Until 1846, there were no intermediate schools for Turkish youth between those designed merely for elementary training and the colleges which we have just mentioned: the result was, that the great bulk of the students entered the latter quite unfit for the studies there pursued, and, as a matter of course, they generally took their departure having the least possible notion of the ten sciences included in the curriculum. In 1846, a commission was appointed to inquire into the whole subject of state education, and upon their report great reforms were introduced into the public schools, the principal being the institution of schools of intermediate or secondary instruction. In these, of which there were six in 1851, are taught Grammar, Orthography, Composition, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and the Elements of Geometry. The professors are not chosen exclusively from the ranks of the Ulema, and are paid by the state, the education being entirely free of expense to the students, for whom even books, &c., are found. In 1852, there were in Constantinople alone 396 primary or elementary schools, attended by 22,700 pupils of both sexes. The proportion of children who attend these primary schools is said to be ninety-five per cent.

In addition to these institutions, designed for all classes, without reference to the occupations for which the students are intended, there are a number of special schools or colleges, for the purpose of training up youth so as to be fitted for particular employments. Thus, there is one for those intended for civil employments; another to qualify young men to serve in the Government offices; a school of medicine; a military school on the plan of St. Cyr; a school of engineering; a naval school; an agricultural school; a veterinary school; and lately there has been established an academy of *belles lettres*. Our author complains, however, that during an interval (1840-1852) in

which he was absent from Turkey, some of these institutions, which he had left in a flourishing condition, had received a considerable check. "The government, after commencing with great vigour its reforms and re-organisation of public education, had withdrawn its attention elsewhere. The building of the new university was suspended, and the foundation of secondary or middle schools in the provinces was given up." We are compelled to pass over the very interesting sketch which the author gives us of the public libraries of Constantinople, and of Mussulman literature, as well as over his not less interesting account of journalism in Turkey. We should like to say a few words upon the admirably written chapters in which he deals with the agriculture, the manufactures, and the commerce of the empire, but we must draw to a conclusion, by glancing at his second volume, which treats of the Rājās, including the Greeks, Armenians, Latins, Jews, &c. In this volume the author goes into the history of the Greeks, from the period of the Mussulman conquest to the present time, and gives us a great deal of useful information relative to the various sects of Christians in the Ottoman empire, including the orthodox or Greco-Russian church, the Nestorians, the Eutyrians, the Armenians, the Armenian Catholics, the Maronites, and the Protestant church at Jerusalem. The Greeks, Armenians, and Armenian Catholics, all have their monastic orders. Here is a picture of a monk of Mount Athos:—

"Not only in Constantinople, Smyrna, and the wealthy seaports of the Levant, but even in the remote and obscure villages of Roumelia, Bulgaria, and Asia Minor, the caloyer of the Holy Mountain may be recognised by his long black woollen dress and high cap of black felt, carrying in one hand a little casket adorned with the picture of some saint, in the other a staff, the companion and support of many a weary mile. He is a *Pandoque*, or begging monk of Mount Athos; he hears the confessions of the penitent, and sells small crosses of carved wood, as he goes along. Vainly does the artisan or peasant ever seek to escape his visits—the *Pandoque* follows him, and rarely quits even the humblest dwelling without having contrived to extract a few paras to increase the store in his little casket, under the guardianship of the saint."

The Holy Mount has a population of about six thousand of these *Pandoques*, a third of whom are always engaged on begging expeditions; and it appears that "those who, on their return, are found to have amassed the largest sums for their respective convents have the best chance of succeeding, on the first occasion, to the office of prior." Nor are these monasteries dependent for their income merely upon eleemosynary aid, but are endowed with lands, which some of the monks cultivate with their own hands; others amuse themselves by catching fish in the little bays and creeks of the Mediterranean that indent their peninsula; while their farms, on the mainland and in the islands, are well stocked with herds of cattle and sheep. Those monks of Mount Athos appear to be almost as comfortable in their quarters as their Latin brethren of the West, who dwell—

"In happy convents buried deep in vines,
Where slumber abbots purple as their wines."

There is one disagreeable prohibition, however, in the monasteries of Mount Athos, which, if strictly enforced, must be anything but pleasant to those wandering friars who have tasted the sweets of society in Constantinople, and the voluptuous cities of the Levant:—

"No female of any race, biped or quadruped, is allowed to approach the Holy Mountain: the greater part of the brethren revering their abode as a spot consecrated by various miracles, and believing that its sanctity would suffer were the presence of any creature of the feminine gender permitted to approach it."

We must now bid our author farewell, and can only assure him, that if his excellent and instructive book had been, at the same time, less interesting, we should have found more time to have said some complimentary things, from which we are warned to desist by the already too great length of this article. We shall merely add, in the words of Lady Easthope, his admirable translator, that—

"M. Ubicini, from his intimate knowledge of the subjects concerning which he writes—a knowledge acquired during a long residence in the countries themselves, and kept up by his constant communication with the best informed and most influential persons in those countries—is well entitled to be listened to with more than common attention; and he is, in fact, so listened to in France, where his works are regarded as a standard of authority."

Sussex Archaeological Collections. Published by the Sussex Archaeological Society. Vol. VIII. London: John Russell Smith.

THE Archaeological collections relating to the history and antiquities of Sussex, published by the Archaeological Society of that county, have, from the commencement of the series, occupied and maintained a high position amongst publications of this class. Sussex is singularly rich in materials for antiquarian research; and its antiquities almost invariably are distinguished either by historical interest, or by excellence as works of early art. The Sussex Society is well calculated to discharge the duties which in such a sphere of operations necessarily devolve upon it; it now numbers nearly seven hundred members, and its career has, from the first, been eminently successful. Whoever has attended an archaeological meeting in Sussex, will understand how archaeology may be made popular at the very time that it is doing its own proper work in its own most appropriate manner.

The eighth volume of this Society's 'Collections,' now recently issued, is a worthy companion to its predecessors; it contains twelve papers upon various subjects connected with Sussex archaeology, Sussex notes and queries, and a descriptive catalogue of the antiquities exhibited in the museum formed during the meeting of the Archaeological Institute held at Chichester in 1853. The indefatigable honorary secretary of the Society, Mr. Blauw, has contributed three papers: one, a memoir of 'Dureford Abbey, its Fortunes and Misfortunes; with some particulars of the Premonstratensian Order in England.' 2ndly, A notice of Buncton, a locality situated about three miles west from where Saxon kings dwelt in their stronghold of Bramber, and itself a hill-fortress of the warriors of the West Saxons, as it had been, before their day, of the Romans. This paper is illustrated with some very curious and interesting Saxon documents, and is calculated to throw fresh light upon a period of our history which is not the less deserving of attention because it is remote and barbarous. Mr. Blauw's third contribution consists of 'Extracts from the 'Iter Sussexiense' of Dr. John Burton,' with explanatory remarks. Mr. M. A. Lower opens the volume with a copious 'Genealogical

Memoir of the Family of Scrase.' A Brass to John Wybarne and his two wives, Edith and Agnes, A.D. 1490, lately discovered in Ticehurst church, is described by Rev. Charles Gaunt, and figured by Mr. Utting. The effigy of the husband is considerably larger than those of the two ladies, and as he appears in armour of the reign of Richard II., it would seem that this is another instance of a second appropriation of the engraven plate—a supposition supported by the totally different character of the treatment which is apparent in the rendering of this figure, from that which distinguishes the smaller figures of Edith and Agnes. Sedgwick Castle, the Abbey of Robertsbridge, and the church at Worth, are severally described, and their histories elucidated by Rev. Edward Turner, Rev. T. Medland, and Mr. W. Styleman Walford. Equally distinguished by careful research and acute discrimination, these three essays will repay attentive study. The same remark is also applicable to the Rev. E. Turner's notice of the Saxon College of Bosham—that same Bosham where Harold's marine villa stood, from whence he embarked for Normandy, as is recorded and represented in the Bayeux Tapestry. The remaining papers are a 'Memoir of the Families of Broose of Chesworth and Hoo'; 'Notices of Winchelsea in and after the Fifteenth Century, both by Mr. W. Durrant Cooper; and 'Extracts from the Steyning Church-Book,' by Rev. T. Medland; and these are all of them worthy of a place in this valuable collection.

The catalogue of the antiquities brought together on the occasion of the visit of the Archaeological Institute to Chichester, affords a good example of the antiquarian stores which abound in England, and also of the readiness with which private collectors will open the contents of their cabinets for public examination. This catalogue not only contains a careful descriptive notice of the contents of this truly remarkable temporary museum, but it is copiously illustrated with wood engravings, some of which we have pleasure in introducing in our present number.

The catalogue commences with 'Antiquities brought from Foreign Countries, comprising Ancient Objects, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman, not connected with Britain,' but many of which are indirectly illustrative of the earliest known periods of British history. These antiquities are all preserved in Sussex. Amongst them are two chests or arks of sycamore wood, found in tombs at Thebes in Egypt, of which the more ancient appears, from its hieroglyphics, to have been made as early as the reign of Amenophis I., who died B.C. 1550, and consequently it is of a period more remote than that to which the ark made by Bazaleel, and described, Exodus, chapter xxxvii., is assigned; there are also three early Christian relics, from the Catacombs at Rome; and some other relics of great interest from Syria, Egypt, and Italy.

Next follow 'Early British Antiquities, Roman Antiquities discovered in Britain, Romano-British, and other Antiquities of the Earlier Periods.' These remains also were contributed from Sussex collections, and they comprise several remarkable celts, Roman tiles, and miscellaneous pottery and glass, various weapons and implements, fibulae and other ornaments of bronze, and a large collection of Saxon antiquities found in various places. The mediæval antiquities, properly

so called, comprehend sacred ornaments and utensils, specimens of goldsmith's work, enamels and works in metal, personal ornaments, objects of domestic use, arms and armour, seals, monumental memorials, &c., together with the municipal insignia, plate, &c., of the city of Chichester. From the illustrations of this portion of the catalogue our examples have been selected. The most interesting of these is a sculptured ivory mirror-case (Fig. 10), from the collection of the author of the 'Monasteries of the Levant,' the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun.; the date of this work is about 1320, and on it are represented a young lady and gentleman playing at chess—a favourite subject with mediæval artists. The figures are supposed to be seated within a tent. Four grotesque animal-forms are so placed about the disc of the case as to obtain for it an external square shape. On the reverse is a shallow cavity which received the mirror, probably of polished steel.

On one of the very curious tiles recently discovered on the site of Chertsey Abbey, in Surrey, a game at chess is represented, the players at which bear a very decided general resemblance to those carved upon this beautiful ivory.

Fig. 4 exhibits a portion of a sculptured piece for the game of tables or of draughts, apparently formed from walrus tooth; it was found in the precinct of the Cistercian monastery of Ardehatten, in Argyllshire, and it may be assigned to about the same period as the mirror-case. The engraving is of the same size as the original. The object represented at Figs. 6 and 7, from the collection of Mr. A. Beresford Hope, is a cruciform reliquary, of the most precious 'Byzantine work' of the tenth, or possibly of the ninth century; it is formed of two gold plates, enriched with enamel, embedded or *cloisonné* in filigree, and set in silver gilt. On one side (which is much injured) appears the Saviour on the Cross, with demi-figures of the Virgin and St. John; and on the other side is seen a full-length figure of the Virgin, with demi-figures of St. John, St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. Andrew.

Fig. 3 is a gold trefoil-shaped brooch, formed of three conjoined scrolls, of the fifteenth century, and inscribed *En : Espoir : Ma : Epe : Endure*: it was found, in 1811, near Brighton-place, Brighton. Figs. 1 and 11 are seals: the one, of the Sub-Dean of Chichester, and the other, of the Hospital of St. Mary at Chichester. The matrix of the former seal (Fig. 1) is of brass, and was found, in 1840, on the borders of Wilts and Hants, forty or fifty miles from Chichester, but near to Amport, a living belonging to the chapter of Chichester. It is inscribed *S. Subdecani . Cisterie*, and it exhibits a demi-figure of St. Peter, the patron saint of the cathedral, above a similar demi-figure of an ecclesiastic, whose hands are raised as in supplication. The Hospital of St. Mary was established at Chichester A.D. 1229; and the seal (Fig. 11), still preserved by the master of the hospital, represents the Virgin enthroned, holding the infant Saviour, and surrounded by crescents and stars: the legend is *Signil . Hospitalis . s'ce . Marie . Cisterie*. This seal is contained in a small round silver-clamped case, to which a chain is attached, and which appears to be of considerable antiquity: it is of some unknown mediæval manufacture, bearing a resemblance to certain kinds of Oriental japanned work.

Figs. 2 and 8 are also seals. The hexago-

nal seal (Fig. 2) is supposed to have been one made hastily for Lady Jane Grey, during the short period which intervened between her succession being proclaimed, July 10, and her abandonment of the regal title, July 20, 1553. Under an arched crown, between G. D., the initials of her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, are two escutcheons conjoined, the one on the dexter side bearing the royal arms, while the other is charged with two animals grappling a ragged staff, possibly the cognizance of the Dudleys. The pointed oval seal (Fig. 8) is from a leaden matrix, found in 1851, at Pevensey Castle; it bears the device of the crescent and star, and the legend ** Signil . Matilda . Bloisii*.

Fig. 9 is a very interesting example of an inscribed paving-tile, showing the possible application of such objects to commemorative uses. It bears the inscription, ** Grate . pro . Anima . M . Nic'i . de . Stowe . Vitarii*. Nicholas de Stowe was vicar of Snettisham in Norfolk, in 1350; and it is probable that the tile was manufactured at Pawsey, near Lynn; it was found in the church of Beachamwell, in the same county. Fig. 5 represents the silver clock-watch, given by Charles I. to Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Herbert, as the king was going to the place of execution. The incident is related in Sir Thomas More's *Memoirs*, p. 120. The original mechanism, which has been somewhat modernized, was by "Edward East, London," the king's watch-maker. This relic, curious in itself, as well as possessing singular interest from its associations, came, by intermarriage with the Herberts, into the possession of its present proprietor, Mr. W. Townley Mitford, of Pitshill.

The Russian Account of the Battle of Inkerman. From the German. Murray.

ABOUT two months after the battle of Inkerman, this narrative of it was published at Berlin. Although the original is in German, and an air of candour and impartiality is assumed, befitting the professed neutrality of the Prussian state, the nationality of the writer is betrayed by the manner in which he identifies himself with the Russians, or at least we may say that in the interest of Russia the narrative was drawn up. Portions of it have already appeared in the English newspapers, but a translation of the whole work will be read by many with interest, as presenting an account of the battle as seen from an enemy's point of view. Judging calmly at this distance of time, we must admit that it is a fairer and less exaggerated narrative than most of those which have been current in this country. Much groundless ridicule used to be directed against the Russian military reports. Time showed that they were more trustworthy than newspaper wit represented them to be, while the highly-coloured sketches of "our own correspondents" are not to be trusted either for historical or statistical accuracy. The military historian will have to select his facts and form his judgment from conflicting reports, and the Russian account of the battle of Inkerman will help him in arriving at the truth on several points in which other narratives of the day are unworthy of credit. One of these points is the number of troops engaged. It has been usually said that a handful of English, eight thousand or so, beat back the Russian army of sixty thousand—the eight thousand placing *hors de combat* fifteen thousand of the enemy,

with a loss of only two thousand five hundred, and of these scarcely a fifth killed. This is no doubt flattering to national pride, but the numbers will not bear close analysis, and the writer of this narrative ascribes the despatch of Lord Raglan to policy, lest the betrayal of the reduced state of the English army might invite another attack.

The true reports of the losses of the English in the Crimea have not been published. Of the French losses nothing will ever be accurately known. It is well known that the reports of the French generals were 'rectified' at Paris, and when, on some occasions, private statements have oozed out, they have differed widely from the official manifestos. The danger of exposing our weakness may excuse some misstatement of numbers in the English reports also, but now that the war is over it is desirable that the whole truth should be known, and the detailed account of the losses in each regiment in the Crimea ought to be given, even though the mismanagement and misconduct of those in authority should thereby be more enduringly stamped on the pages of history. We refer chiefly to the terrible losses by cold, hunger, and sickness throughout the winter; but even before the battle of Inkerman there are discrepancies in the numerical returns that may well cause surprise:—

"At the Alma their whole loss had been reckoned at only 1965 men. The 'Moniteur' afterwards comes forward with an inconvenient official report that no less than 2062 English wounded had been brought to the hospital at Constantinople after that battle, being more than the alleged total loss of killed, wounded, and missing, including drummers and sergeants. According to the usual proportion of two wounded to one killed, the alleged number of 353 killed should be tripled. The case is, in all probability, the same after Inkerman, and the 2500 may be reasonably increased to 5000, or more.

"Facts like these make us doubt the boasted veracity of the English. By their own account they landed with 27,000 men, received reinforcements to the amount of 4000, which made their numbers amount to 31,000. At the Alma they lost 1965 only, at Balaklava 500, at the bombardment very few, and equally few by cholera; and, lo! at the end of their reckoning they have suddenly diminished from 31,000 to 16,000; and when it came to the point, and they were obliged to gather together their whole strength, they could only muster 8000."

The conclusion which the writer draws is, that either the losses of the English at the Alma and in the trenches had greatly exceeded the numbers published, or that they had a larger force at Inkerman than is usually stated. The Russian attacking force is by the same account reduced from 60,000 to 30,000. When the narrative was first written the number was estimated at 29,100, and from subsequent inspection of official documents the author found his estimate to be tolerably correct—the total number of bayonets being 29,700. Adding officers, and making allowance for some omission in the numbers, perhaps 35,000 may be assumed as near the strength of the Russian attacking columns at Inkerman. If the other divisions of the army intended to divert attention by false attacks be taken into account, then also the number of the allies resisting these diversions ought to be reckoned among the forces engaged in the battle.

After giving a sketch of the opening of the campaign, and of the events subsequent to

the first bombardment, the writer of the narrative explains the origin and the plan of the memorable attack of the 5th of November. Menschikoff having been informed that the allies intended an assault, and believing that the town was not in a state to resist it, resolved to anticipate them by taking the initiative. Omitting the long discussion as to the various points by which an attack could have been made, and the reasons for deciding on that by the Inkerman ravine, the following is the statement of the plan finally arranged:—

"General Soimonoff, with the 10th Division, was sent into the town, and, supported by a few regiments of the 16th and 17th Divisions, was to march out to the left of the Malakoff Hill, climb the western side of the Careening Ravine, and throw himself upon the left wing of the English army, in order to keep them occupied, while General Pauloff, with the 11th Division, was to proceed from the northern camp near Inkerman, and cross the Tchernaya bridge in order to reach the plateau by the hollow way, and attack the English right. By these simultaneous attacks it was hoped that the English army would be destroyed. But to keep the French on their own ground, and to prevent them from assisting the English, it was arranged that, besides opening a general fire from the batteries, General Timofejeff should make a false attack upon their left wing; while General Gortschakoff operated against the Sapoune Heights, with a view either of keeping Bosquet and his corps of observation in their position on the hill, or of enticing them into the valley.

"On the 4th of November the orders for the battle were issued by the commander. They were as follows:—'The attack is fixed for the 5th inst. The heights above Inkerman are to be taken, and the troops if possible to establish themselves upon them. General Soimonoff, with the corps from Sebastopol (three regiments of the 10th, three of the 16th, and one of the 17th Divisions), and twenty-two heavy and sixteen light guns, after having passed to the left of the Malakoff Hill, and formed his order of battle, is to commence his attack at six A.M., from the Careening Ravine. The corps under General Pauloff (three regiments of the 11th Division, and two rifle regiments of the 17th Division) will—also at six o'clock—throw a bridge over the Tchernaya, and then advance with all haste to join General Soimonoff, whereupon General Dannenberg will take the command of both corps. The troops under General Prince Gortschakoff at Tchernogoun are to co-operate with this attack by diverting the attention of the enemy, and they are also to attempt to seize one of the approaches to the Sapoune Hill. At the same time the cavalry is to be kept ready to ascend the heights on the first opportunity. The garrison of Sebastopol, under Lieutenant-General Moller, is to watch the progress of the battle, cover with their artillery the right flank of the attacking troops, and, if any confusion is discovered in the enemy's batteries, to take possession of them."

Some alterations in the arrangements were made on the suggestion of General Dannenberg, but the plan was, in the main, carried out, except that Soimonoff went up the wrong side of the ravine, a fact on which the writer, following the official report of the commander after the battle, lays great stress in accounting for the defeat. To the failure also of the false attack which was to have kept Bosquet in play at Mount Sapoune, is greatly attributed the adverse fortune of the day:—

"What was it then that prevented the complete success of the Russian attack? *The bravery and steadiness of the English!* This unquestionably deserves to be recorded; it was remarkable, and the British soldier fought in a manner worthy of his most glorious days. Yet the Russians did not fight less bravely, and bravery alone decides nothing. *Was it the superiority of the English arms, the use of the Minié rifle, that 'queen of weapons,'*

as the English call it? No doubt the effect of this was important, inasmuch as it occasioned great loss to the Russians, who were mortally struck at a distance of 1500 paces; and, deprived of their leaders and commanders, their movements became crippled and confused. Yet the Russian sharpshooters, without Miniés, and few in number (only ninety-six in each regiment), with muskets that only reached their opponents at 1000 paces, killed and wounded as many English officers and more generals. *Was it the wrong direction taken by Soimonoff with his column?* This had most damaging results, because it contracted the space for the movements of the troops, and their crowded masses presented too favourable a mark for the English fire. From this cause, as well as from Soimonoff's death, this column was soon put '*hors de combat*,' and shared no more in the progress of the battle. A second disadvantageous consequence was, that, on account of the limited extent of the battle-field, the two columns could not attack simultaneously, but only one after the other. The well-known fable of the bundle of sticks, which together could not be broken, but easily when separate, has of old been employed to illustrate the evils of a divided attack. All these circumstances worked very prejudicially for the Russians; but what was really ruinous to them was the *mismanagemnt of the sham attacks*, at least of one of them, which did not prevent Bosquet's rendering the assistance which decided the fate of the day."

After a defeat it is natural to discover and to dwell upon causes of failure; but, in this case, it must be remembered that the same circumstances which hindered the complete carrying out of the attack secured its partial success. The darkness and mist enabled the Russians to get their guns into position and to surprise the allies, and "it is not quite fair," as the translator observes, "to complain that circumstances which were so unpropitious to their enemies, were, in some degree, inconvenient to themselves." But the whole attack was bold in its design, and masterly in its arrangement. On the day of Inkerman, as throughout the Crimean campaign, the superiority of the Russian generalship was manifest, and the spirit and valour of the soldiery alone saved the cause of the allies. The manner in which the Russians made good their retreat, in presence of the fresh troops of Bosquet, elicited the admiration of their opponents. No prisoners were left except the wounded, and all the guns were leisurely withdrawn from their positions. Protected by the artillery on the opposite heights, and by regiments of reserve sent to cover the retreat, the Russians retired down the ravine unmolested by the allies. The losses inflicted by causing the artillery to play upon the retreating columns were balanced by those caused by the shells sent among the allies by the steamers *Chersonese* and *Vladimir*, the positions of which ships formed part of the skilful arrangements for the operations of the day. To compensate a little for the mortification felt, on account of the superior intelligence and skill of the Russian generals, it is gratifying to have from an enemy a testimony to the valour and endurance of the English troops. We quote the description of one portion of the well-contested fight:—

"The second crisis of the fight arrived. Pauloff's three regiments, which were coming with their guns along the Pioneer Road, had arrived on the field about eight o'clock, about the time that Soimonoff's troops retreated into the ravine. These brave soldiers, who had lately fought so gallantly at Oltenitz, were forthwith sent by Dannenberg against the enemy to restore the fortune of the day. Defiling regiment by regiment through their comrades of the 7th Division, the Ochotzk in front, then the Yakutzk, and lastly the Selenginsk, eagerly

and full of courage, through the ravine and the embarrassing brushwood, they went against the enemy. And now began a new desperate hand-to-hand conflict, a more obstinate struggle than before. The Ochotzk, without stopping often to fire, attacked immediately with the bayonet, and, with the irresistible force that fresh troops possess, pressed the English back in spite of a gallant resistance, and advanced to seize on the flank redoubt. But here they met with formidable opponents. The gigantic Coldstream guardsmen, 700 strong, and all picked men, with a great renown to support, great expectations to satisfy, resisted here with unconquerable heroism. Though surrounded and separated from their comrades, their only thought was to hold the redoubt. As it had no banquette, and the breastwork was too high to fire over, they used the corpses of the fallen as footstools. They suffered much, especially from Pauloff's artillery, which opened on them from its position behind the ravine. They saw the contest in other quarters getting distant, and the Russians advancing with success; but each Coldstream was pervaded with the thought, 'Life may be lost, but the honour of the regiment must be preserved, and the enemy shall only make his way over our bodies.' The desperation which throws away life is its surest safeguard; it gave these giants the strength of giants, and for long they held their post untaken, and repeated attacks of the Ochotzk, who had partly made good their entrance through the embrasures, were repulsed. These last crowded themselves close under the wall, where the fire of the enemy could not reach them, to rest and renew their strength. And now the fury and daring of both sides gave rise to a truly Homeric combat. Some of the Ochotzk seized the muskets of their fallen comrades, and hurled them, with their bayonets attached, like spears into the redoubt; others picked up huge stones and flung them in. Spears and stones were hurled back by the Coldstreams. For ten minutes this fight, like a return to ancient times, endured, until they reverted to the real working weapons of the present time, and began a fresh murderous struggle with ball and bayonet. Soon the Coldstreams, fearfully distressed by Pauloff's artillery, saw 200 of their ranks dead or wounded on the ground; they lost hope of holding the redoubt against repeated assaults, and, as they once more beheld their friends advancing, they chose the moment, and forced their way to them with the bayonet, and not without great loss."

Twice after this was the redoubt taken and retaken, and terrible was the scene it presented after the battle. The whole records of warfare scarcely present a more deadly hand-to-hand conflict than the battle of Inkerman. It was a victory dearly bought, and to be remembered more with sadness than triumph. Although the Russians did not carry out their boast of driving the invaders into the sea, they did relieve, for a time, the besieged city, and compelled the allies to winter on a spot where they could not avoid fearful losses. We need scarcely be surprised, therefore, at this narrative, written in December, 1854, representing Inkerman as no Russian defeat. The English could certainly ill have borne another such victory.

The European Revolutions of 1848. By Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, of the Inner Temple. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co. "The crowbar of industry has not been strained to extract from rocks of experience the golden grain of truth." This flowery sentence, whereby it has seemed good to Mr. Cayley to convey his impression (an erroneous one) that German knowledge is usually more distinguished for extent than accuracy, cannot justly be retorted on himself. He has plied the said crowbar with energy, and if the

yield of gold has not entirely corresponded to the exertions of the miner, the fault may, to some extent, be laid on the peculiar conditions of the task. The time is not yet when the history of the Year of Revolutions can be worthily written. Like an alkahest, the contemporary documents hold the most incongruous matter in solution, and the pure precipitate of truth must be a deposit of time. Hundreds of inestimable memoirs await publication in secret drawers—dark lanterns, whose slides must be withdrawn ere any ray can be cast on many a passage of contemporary history, now "black as a bit of night." Moreover, the impression of these astounding events is, as yet, too recent for the historian to approach his task with firm hand and even heart. Mr. Cayley's failure to do so may be further accounted for by a circumstance peculiar to himself; at least we never heard of any one else who sat down to compile a bulky history solely, in the first instance, for his private instruction, and without any flattering vista of publicity—a rugged path terminating in a grove of laurels. This he professes to have done. The circumstance proves his industry, and suggests the inquiry whether the zeal that must have gone towards bracing him for his arduous labours, must not have been a somewhat warmer feeling than usually accompanies the disinterested seeker for truth. And on the perusal of the book (which, notwithstanding its title, comes down to the middle of 1850), we do, in fact, find that a temper, whose deficiency in imagination is not compensated by any extraordinary predominance of the reasoning powers, has unfitted him for understanding the cause, or sympathising with the aspirations of the oppressed Continent, and perceive how it was that the plea of one party alone addressed an attentive ear, and blind Justice weighed out praise and rebuke with a loaded balance. It is not that the writer always wants acuteness to perceive, or ability to denounce, the sins of despotism; but the natural bias of his mind is ever obvious, and his evident wish to be impartial only forces it into clearer relief, as the deflection of the leaning tower at Pisa is rendered more perceptible by the perpendicular Duomo against which it stands. His impartiality is an impartiality of disparagement; while "rabble" and "ruffians" are amenities of diction bestowed in every page upon the republicans; on the other hand, the Doctrinaire party are described as "a knot of French political red-tapists," whose "doctrine consisted in keeping themselves in posts, places, (what is the difference between a post and a place?) and profits." Even M. Guizot, in the main a champion of Mr. Cayley's own views, is styled "pompous, parliamentary, puritanical, and precise." This reminds us of the schoolmaster, who used to accompany every castigation with a simultaneous caning of his own first-born, in order that his character for impartiality might be—what Caesar's wife ought to have been. Mr. Cayley's style is, moreover, almost as revolutionary as his subject. Powerful and picturesque, it abounds with uncouth idioms and downright colloquialisms. It may give a lively idea of the King of Bavaria's reluctance to dismiss Lola Montez, to inform us that the measure was really "more than he could stand;" yet we may suggest that there is such a thing as the decorum of history. Such eccentricities must go far to qualify our estimate of a work which we must nevertheless welcome as supplying a great want. Differing entirely from Mr. Cobden's

dictum, as to the comparative utility of 'The Times' and Thucydides, we must yet recognise the immense importance of the study of contemporary history. Nay, it is the perception how poorly the page of the journalist replaces that of the historian, that makes us desire to see the public less dependent upon writers whose profession obliges them to think impromptu, and whose pens, were they plucked from angels' wings, must inevitably be biased by the passions of the day. Even this defective instruction is forgotten almost as soon as given, as wave effaces wave, event expels event from its hold on popular interest, and when the time has arrived for the lessons of any passage of contemporary history to be applied, the incident itself has ceased to be remembered. Hence the utility of books like Mr. Cayley's, which, if not exactly torches by which the historical student may be guided in the dark, at all events fulfil the function of a burning-glass, and bring the scattered rays of knowledge to a focus. Especially useful will this book prove to the young inquirer, whom the events of 1848 found at school, and who will now, for the first time, meet with them clearly narrated in a single work. He will not have to complain of dryness or tedium on the part of his guide. To say that Mr. Cayley is not fully able to do justice to that extraordinary time, when hardly a week went by without the occurrence of some event that a twelvemonth earlier would have shaken Europe, but then passed unheeded in the general tumult; when the wildest reports obtained ready credit, because it was felt that nothing more improbable could take place than what had already come to pass; is merely to say that he is not an historical genius of the first order. But his narrative is not only perspicuous, but vivid; often as he stops to argue, he rarely sermonises; he describes a battle, and we hear the cannon roll; an *émeute*, and we see barricades rise, bayonets gleam, and troops stagger under the fire from the windows; whether he denounce ultra-revolutionary folly and licence, or brand the misgovernment of Pope or Austrian, his style is always vigorous and telling. Less pleasing traits—his propensity to "Caesarism," defective sympathies with the people, cold distrust of all that wears a *prima facie* appearance of goodness or generosity, and uncourteous violence of tone—we are disposed to refer to a natural failing beyond his power to remedy—the striking deficiency in imagination previously adverted to. By imagination, we understand that power of temporary self-identification with others which enables Shakespeare, for example, to put himself in the place of his characters, so as to be able to represent them acting, thinking, and speaking exactly in the manner that the reader perceives they must have done under the circumstances described. Of all gifts, this is the most precious to the historian; without it there can be no candour, no impartiality; and the want of it has frustrated Mr. Cayley's sincere efforts after both. He cannot conceive how men's notions of right and policy should essentially differ from his own, and when he finds others acting differently from what he himself would have done, the easy hypothesis of folly or knavery alone enables him to account for their conduct. We do not complain—few Englishmen would—of his ready sympathy with the party of "order," but neither ought barricades to be a mystery, and the philosophy of forced loans incomprehensible. Nor does he sufficiently

consider the influence of circumstances on human action. Like the unsuccessful archer in Ivanhoe, he forgets to allow for the wind. His views of character are thus too uniform; he forgets that men, like stuffs, show differently in different lights, and that the whole tableau of history can no more be depicted by an historian who does not know how to vary his points of view, than the whole counsel of Nature declared by Danby's evening lights, or Constable's showery skies. There are, indeed, few attempts of any kind at delineation of character—the same lay figure serves for Haynau and Jellachich, Ledru Rollin and Mazzini; the rival parties are presented too much *en masse*, and treated as if each were but a single individual. As the rapid whirling of a card painted with all the colours of the rainbow, exhibits only white and undivided light, so revolutionary turmoil tends to confound distinctions of character, and it requires time and observation to distinguish the blunt tool of absolutism from the chivalrous defender of his order, or the adventurer who seeks a troubled stream from the amiable visionary whose error lies in regarding the motives of others as equally pure with his own.

French pikes and Italian poniards, German castle-building and Magyar chivalry, might easily be illustrated by many a striking extract from Mr. Cayley's pages. We prefer, however, to offer one which may be regarded as conveying the moral of the story:—

"Freedom is a plant of slow growth: a people's habits and thoughts must be accustomed to guide themselves in small matters before they attempt great ones. Freedom can only be attained by the steady perseverance of a people in managing their own affairs, and not allowing the interference of Government in them. It must be won in independent municipal institutions, by local self-government. To convert a police-drilled, functionary-ridden people, to a state of freedom, is simply impossible. A people so drilled have not the choice of right or wrong,—they have neither freedom of action nor real freedom of thought. They have no real respect for the law; it is not a matter of choice they obey, but of compulsion. In a free country it is otherwise. Freemen are aware that obedience to the law is so essential to the interests of society at large, that each person who is not an outcast from society thinks his own obedience to law a direct advantage to himself. Hence in this country the wholesome dread of the policeman's baton, a matter so mysterious to foreigners."

It might not have been amiss to have informed us how people are to obtain freedom by resisting government interferences in their affairs, in countries where any person offering such resistance is liable to be sent to gaol.

Artistic taste would have suggested to Mr. Cayley the conclusion of his History with the foregoing passage, or some equivalent. Instead of this, Part the Last of his book professes to record the revolutions of Great Britain and Ireland. This being the first hint we had received of the existence of any such things, we turned the leaves with eagerness, hoping to find that our countryman had made some discovery destined to immortalise his name, and hand down *La Revolution Cayley* to the latest posterity. A few pages, and the mystery was clear. Mr. Cayley's head is a nest of currency crotchets. He entertains strong views on the suspension of cash payments, and would go to the stake in the cause of one pound notes. He thinks that Sir B. Peel's monetary policy was the indirect cause of all the perturbations of the Continent, and, like a true genius, makes the opportunity he covets of trumpeting this magnificent eureka.

The Red River Settlement: its Rise, Progress, and Present State. With some Account of the Native Races. By Alexander Ross. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE history of the Red River Settlement is remarkable, if not unique, among colonial records. It contains a narrative of the rise, progress, and present state of a remote and isolated settlement, far in the wilds of America, seven hundred miles from the nearest sea-port, and that port blockaded by solid ice for ten months in the year, while the district itself has none of the advantages promising a future career of wealth and prosperity. Unlike other wild spots which, from equally humble origin, have rapidly risen to be populous and powerful states, this settlement will probably ever remain a mere outpost of civilization, and have a history different from those of young colonies in localities more within the tides and currents of social progress. Yet there is in the history of such a settlement much to interest the reader, especially when we find that it is answering the ends which were proposed in its establishment. The founder of the colony was the late Earl of Selkirk, one of the chief men of the Hudson's Bay Company. His objects seem to have been in the main disinterested and benevolent. It was said at the time that the plan was projected in rivalry against the North-West Fur Company, and that the new settlement was expected to be a stepping-stone towards securing the monopoly of the fur trade in the far west. The rivalry between the dependents of the two companies, sometimes proceeding to fierce hostilities, gave colour to this statement. But the author of this work expresses his conviction that Lord Selkirk's object was mainly philanthropic, although certainly the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company have been greatly promoted by the scheme. Mr. Ross may be asserting too much when he says that the civilizing and evangelizing the natives was his sole motive; but certainly the fact of Lord Selkirk having spent 85,000*l.* on the colony, without any prospect of return during his life, speaks strongly for his unselfish ends in its establishment. The truth will probably appear from the following statements of the author:—

"Lord Selkirk never intended to rear an extensive colony of civilized men in Red River, but rather to form a society of the natives and the Company's old servants, together with their half-breed descendants. The few emigrants sent out by him were intended merely to diffuse a spirit of industry and agricultural knowledge among these children of nature, and, in fine, to act as the pioneers in the wilderness, who might open otherwise inaccessible paths for the spread of the Gospel."

To this benevolent purpose may be added the wise policy indicated in this passage:—

"With reference to these matters we must regard Lord Selkirk and the Hudson's Bay Company as one, their interests being blended together. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that all dormant or retiring partners, and others leaving the service from time to time, carry off to other countries large sums of money, over which the Company could no longer have any control: with the view, therefore, of preventing this money from going out of the country, the Company, by means of their sub-monopolist, Lord Selkirk, founded the colony in question; that by means of it, all, or the greater part of such retiring partners and others, especially those having Indian families,—and they are many,—might be induced to settle there in

preference to going home to their own countries, as being more congenial to their past habits of life. The Company well knew that a colony planted in the bosom of their own trade, must in the nature of things be more or less dependent on them for its supplies, and that by it a double advantage would be gained to the fur trade:—1st. All such sums of money as would otherwise be liable to be carried out of the country by retiring servants, would eventually fall back again into the Company's own hands. 2nd. All the surplus produce, such as flour, beef, pork, and butter, articles the Company require, would by means of the colony be obtained more conveniently, cheaper, and with less risk, than by the annual importation of such articles from England. 3rd. By supplying the Company, the settlers would have a ready market at their door, sufficient to satisfy all their wants. In this last point of view, if in no other, the advantages would undoubtedly be reciprocal between the Company and its colony."

It was in the year 1812 that the first brigade of Scottish emigrants arrived at the spot selected for the settlement. For an account of their early privations and trials, as well as for the political and legal difficulties connected with the charter of the colony, we must refer to Mr. Ross's elaborate history. One or two notices of the state of the settlement, after its first troubles had been pulled through, will more interest our readers. Leaving the ordinary routine of agricultural and trading life, we quote part of the account of the more exciting scenes when the plain-hunting season comes round:—

"Buffalo-hunting here, like bear-hunting in India, has become a popular and favourite amusement among all classes; and Red River, in consequence, has been brought into some degree of notice, by the presence of strangers from foreign countries. We are now occasionally visited by men of science as well as men of pleasure. The war road of the savage, and the solitary haunt of the bear, have of late been resorted to by the florist, the botanist, and the geologist; nor is it uncommon now-a-days to see Officers of the Guards, Knights, Baronets, and some of the higher nobility of England, and other countries, coursing their steeds over the boundless plains, and enjoying the pleasures of the chase among the half-breeds and savages of the country. Distinction of rank is, of course, out of the question; and, at the close of the adventurous day, all squat down in merry mood together, enjoying the social freedom of equality round Nature's table, and the novel treat of a fresh buffalo-steak served up in the style of the country—that is to say, roasted on a forked stick before the fire; a keen appetite their only sauce, cold water their only beverage. Looking at this assemblage through the medium of the imagination, the mind is led back to the chivalric period of former days, when chiefs and vassals 'took counsel together.' It may be trusted, that the moral influence will eventually lead to the elevation of the savage, and add a link to the chain of his progress in civilization."

"The half-breeds, from their intermarriages and other connexions with the Indians, form, at least when united together, nearly a half of the settlement; certainly a striking fact, when it is remembered what a gipsy-like class they are, holding themselves above all restraint, and well knowing the defenceless state of the colony. In other countries property gives strength, and the want of it weakness; but here the case is reversed. Not to be unjust, and considering the risks and hazards they run in acquiring a livelihood, the half-breeds are by no means an ill-disposed people—on the contrary, they possess many good qualities; while enjoying a sort of licentious freedom, they are generous, warm-hearted, and brave, and, left to themselves, quiet and orderly. They are, unhappily, as unsteady as the wind in all their habits, fickle in their dispositions, credulous in their faith, and clannish in their affections. In a word, of all

people they are the easiest led astray and made the dupes of designing men."

"With the earliest dawn of spring, the hunters are in motion, like bees, and the colony in a state of confusion, from their going to and fro, in order to raise the wind, and prepare themselves for the fascinating enjoyments of hunting. It is now that the Company, the farmers, the petty traders, are all beset by their incessant and irresistible importunities. The plain mania brings everything else to a stand. One wants a horse, another an axe, a third a cart; they want ammunition, they want clothing, they want provisions; and though people may refuse one or two they cannot deny a whole population, for, indeed, over-much obstinacy would not be unattended with risk. Thus the settlers are reluctantly dragged into profligate speculation—a system fraught with much evil, and ruinous alike to the giver and receiver of such favours."

Mr. Ross describes the temptations to which the settlers are exposed to leave the quieter pursuits of industry for the excitement of the chase, and to join permanently the hordes of roving half-castes, who are often troublesome to the colonists. Of the relations of the Indians with the settlers many interesting notices are given. The Sioux seem the most important of the tribes in those regions:—

"The Sioux are a bold and numerous race, whose very name has been the terror of every other nation. They are inhabitants of the open plains. War is their profession; horses, guns, and hunting, their delight. They occupy and claim, as their field of chase, all that extensive region lying between Pembina on the north and St. Peter's on the south, the centre of their lands being perhaps 300 miles distant from this colony. They are light, slender men, quick as thought in their motions, expert runners, fine horsemen, shy as the wolf, wild as the buffalo. In general they know nothing of the luxuries of life, but at Lake Travers a portion of them have lately been brought within the limits of civilization. Their improvement is encouraging, and it is to be hoped that something permanent will be effected for their good. Distant as these Indians are situated, they frequently visit the colony. Their paramount object is generally curiosity and a romantic love of adventure, backed sometimes by the desire of gain; for in this country, it is customary, in addition to a 'welcome reception, to bestow on all strange Indians a few trifling presents. For a savage to travel a hundred miles, perhaps through an enemy's country, ostensibly in quest of a little tobacco or a few loads of ammunition, but really for the fame of the achievement, is a very common occurrence; and as soon as the adventurer gets back to his tribe, it is just as common for him to distribute freely the fruits of his daring among his friends and countrymen. It is not, according to Indian ideas, exactly the value of the articles, but to show his heroic courage, his daring hardihood, that he travels. All such adventures are associated with the national glory, and are rehearsed on all public occasions to stimulate others to imitate the example."

On the whole, the account of the settlement, as described by Mr. Ross, is encouraging and satisfactory:—

"The people of Red River possess singular advantages and incitements to self-support. Their salt, their soap, their sugar, their leather, is supplied by the colony. Their lands, if not free, are almost so; for they have no land-tax, no landlord, no rent-days, nor dues of any kind, either to Church or State. Every shilling they earn is their own. With the exception of iron, all their essentials are within their grasp every day in the year, and as for luxuries, they are easily procured by labour at their very door. No farmers in the world, on a small scale, no settlement or colony of agriculturists, can be pronounced so happy, independent, and comfortable as those in Red River. Their tea, their coffee, beef, pork,

and mutton, and their wheaten loaf, may be seen on the table all the year round. These things being incontestably true, is it either just or necessary that men in such circumstances—importers, merchants, freighters, artisans, and the husbandman, enjoying plenty—should be upheld by the hand of charity?"

The reference is to the sums sent by the Church Missionary and other societies for the support of churches and schools. Mr. Ross says the settlers are quite able to provide these for themselves, and that the sums had better be set aside for the benefit of the Indians, who have no means of instruction. Through the influence chiefly of the half-breeds, there is a good deal of political discontent in the settlement. Whether it remains one of the minor colonies of Great Britain, or is absorbed in the American Republic, this early history of the Red River settlement will remain a valuable record.

St. Paul and his Localities, as lately Visited by John Aiton, D.D. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

WHILE zeal for science and love of adventure are leading men to explore remote and unknown parts of the world, increasing numbers are year by year attracted to the old historic scenes of pilgrimage. Of travels in Italy, Greece, and Egypt, a hundred records have, in our own time, been published. Palestine is invaded by as many knights-errant of the pen as by knights of the sword in the days of the crusaders. The impulse that leads to these pilgrimages may be good and generous, but for the publication of five out of six journals of eastern tourists no sufficient plea can be offered. The scenes of the life and travels of St. Paul present more variety and freshness for the writer of travels. Most of the places visited by the great apostle are historically famous. They combine the interest of classic and of sacred associations. Whatever laborious research and learned criticism could effect for the elucidation of the travels of St. Paul, has been done by Conybeare and Howson, and by others who have written commentaries on this portion of early Christian history. Elaborate treatises have also been written on special portions of the scripture narrative, such as the work of Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, on the 'Voyages and Shipwreck of St. Paul.' But there was room for another book, more popular in its plan, in which the life of St. Paul might be narrated, descriptions being at the same time given of the places he visited as they were at the time, as taken from history and the classics, and as they now are as seen by modern travellers. Dr. Aiton conceived the idea of following the routes of the apostle, as far as they can be ascertained, and of writing a narrative in which the geographical description and biographical details of the apostle's history might be mingled with incidents of his own travels, and his personal observations of the localities visited. The present volume is the result, an interesting and instructive contribution to popular biblical literature. Little novelty of research or of discovery was to be looked for in a journey made apparently in a cursory way; but the chief merit of the book consists in its giving, in a condensed and consecutive form, as much information as ordinary readers will desire, on the history, topography, and actual condition of the localities of the apostle's missionary labours. Part of the account of Rhodes we present, as a characteristic and favourable example of the matter and style of the book:—

"The day following brought Paul to Rhodes; which is, in every respect, one of the most illustrious places among all the islands of this great sea. Its situation is remarkable. On the verge of two of the basins of that sea, it became the intermediate point of the eastern and western trade; and it was the Greenwich of the Greeks, from which their geographers reckoned their meridians of latitude and longitude. It was a proverb, 'that the sun shone every day on Rhodes'; and this beauty and brilliancy are typified in her coins, on one side of which is the head of Apollo radiated like the sun, while the other exhibits the rose-flower, the conventional emblem, which bore the name of the island. We arrived at Rhodes in the dawn of the morning, having sailed in the track of Paul by Patras. Few places since the fall of the Roman empire excite the same interest as Rhodes. Its earliest origin is obscure, but it soon became distinguished in maritime affairs, and in the school of rhetoric and philosophy. At a later period it was the barrier between the civilization of Europe and the barbarism of Turkey. The fertility of its soil, and the salubrity of its climate, combining the warmth of tropical regions with the genial temperature of a more northern zone, were wont to be praised by the classics. We therefore hailed our arrival at this island as one of the happiest enjoyments of this portion of our travels; and high as our hopes had been raised, they were not disappointed.

"The island and city present a pretty picture: the coast is indented with gulfs and winding bays. None of the Asiatic islands have been so deservedly celebrated as that of Rhodes, the Venice of the East." In extent and population it ranks next to Cyprus and Lesbos. It was remarkable among the ancients for the skill of its inhabitants in the art of navigation; for a college in which the students were renowned for eloquence and the mathematics; for its clear air and its pleasant and healthy climate, which induced the Roman nobility to make it a place of their residence; for its prodigious statue of brass, consecrated to the sun, and called his colossus; for its city, built by Hippodromus in the midst of perfumed gardens and an amphitheatre of hills, and on the verge of two of the basins of the sea; for its history, instructive and elevating in all its periods; for its code of mercantile laws, by which the commerce of later times was regulated; for its legislative enactments, framed almost in the spirit of Christianity itself; for its having been the last city to make a stand against the advancing Saracen; for its fortifications and stately harbour; for the fine view it affords of the opposite shores of Western Asia, embracing the last range of Mount Taurus coming down in magnificent forms to the sea, and the long line of snowy summits along the Lycean coast, and the unruined expanse of the ocean, shining like the mirror of the Almighty under the blue and brilliant sky. The island presents a triangular form, rising gradually from the sea, and attaining considerable elevation towards the centre, when it terminates in the lofty summit of Mount Ala Mira. The fertility of the soil was apparent at the first glance."

Some notices are given of the history of the island since the days of St. Paul, and of its present condition. The land and the climate are glorious as ever; but since 1522, when the knights of St. John were driven from this last fortress of Christian chivalry in the Levant, the curse of desolation seems to have settled down on the place. The author saw, in the once celebrated harbour of Rhodes, only two small Greek ships or boats taking in water and fruit. The aspect of the city is thus described:—

"The streets of Rhodes are ruinous, gloomy, and deserted; but, like Malta, they present many lasting monuments of the taste and energy of their knights. The houses are built in the peculiar character of olden times, and in the gay Grecian style, mixed with the sombre florid of the Gothic,

with ornamented beadings and borders of flowers round the windows, and along the walls, and arabesque traceries carved in white marble, representing arms, and armour-standards, cuirasses, gauntlets, greaves, quivers, bows, helmets, and the royal arms of England, all executed with the greatest delicacy. Every house has its little paradise, where the orange, the lemon, and the graceful palm-tree preserve the Oriental character of the whole."

In the concluding part of the volume, the question whether St. Paul visited Britain is discussed at considerable length, and the evidence in the affirmation is presented in an able manner. Dr. Aiton has himself no doubt on the subject, and after summing up the testimonies of tradition or authority, says:—

"Such strength of ancient and modern authorities ought, if we may judge by our own convictions, to put the subject of St. Paul's preaching the gospel in Britain beyond all controversy or doubt. Parker, Camden, Usher, Stillingfleet, Cave, Gibson, Nelson, and Collier; Goodwin, De Præsulibus; Alford, in his *Annals*; Rapin, the historian; Bingham, in his *Antiquities*; Stanhope, on the Conversion of St. Paul; Warner's *Ecclesiastical History*; and Trap, in his *Pope's truly Considered*, all take this view of the matter."

There is more in the right decision of this question than the gratification of antiquarian curiosity. Considering the claims of the papacy, it is well to know that the church in Britain can boast of a dignity as well as antiquity of origin equal to that of Rome. Among the incidental traditional evidences, Dr. Aiton might have given place to the fact of the mother-church of the metropolis having been, from the earliest times, dedicated to St. Paul, the first Christian church of the name being on the spot before occupied by a Roman temple. While the foundations were being prepared for the present cathedral, the remains of the successive edifices, down to the time of the Romans, were plainly observed, and the traditional connexion of the name of the apostle with the place is at least a confirmation of the written records of a later period.

Portions of Dr. Aiton's book appear to have been delivered in the form of popular addresses, perhaps sermons to his parishioners, and it would have been well to have omitted many details more adapted for exciting the wonder of a rustic audience than for satisfying the curiosity of intelligent readers. Of this nature are the speculations about the apostle's personal appearance, and the detailed physiognomical and phrenological description. To a similar audience, also, is addressed the argument, which says that if we consider the destiny of Britain in spreading the gospel, we may all suppose its first planting to have been by the greatest of the apostles. "If so, well may we boast that Julius Cæsar brought over to us the alphabet and the multiplication table; but still more should we rejoice and be thankful that St. Paul gave us the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament."

The volume contains illustrations of the most celebrated of the localities described. An appendix contains communications, one of them dated as recently as 16th January, 1856, from the Rev. G. Brown, *Yacht St. Ursula*, Fair Havens, Crete, in which additional information is given as to some of the places on that coast. The exact position of Lasea is now for the first time ascertained, and the ruins of Phœnice and Claudia are still known on the spot by names they possessed in the days of St. Paul.

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Israel in the Past, the Present, and the Future; or, Lectures on the Restoration of the Jews. By Thomas Hutton. Edinburgh: Moodie and Lothian.

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Memoir on the Cholera at Oxford in the year 1854, with Considerations suggested by the Epidemic. By H. Wentworth Acland, M.D., F.R.S. Churchill.

The Lover's Seat, Kathemerina; or, Common Things in relation to Beauty, Virtue, and Truth. By Kenelm H. Digby. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

Creation and the Fall: A Defence and Exposition of the First Three Chapters of Genesis. By the Rev. Donald Macdonald, M.A. Edinburgh: Constable and Co.

Gonzaga di Copponi: A Dramatic Romance. By Henry Solly. Longman and Co.

Alfred: his Life, Adventures, and Works. A Sketch. By C. M. Charles. Chapman and Hall.

June: A Book for the Country in Summer Time. By H. T. Stainton. Longman and Co.

Marcel and Mysteries of Instinct; or, Curiosities of Animal Life. By G. Garratt. Longman and Co.

Henry Lytle; or, Life and Existence. By Emilia Marryat. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.

Jerville: A Tale. By the Rev. H. S. M. Hubert, M.A. Longman and Co.

The Pleasures of Home: A Poem. In Two Parts. By the Rev. John Anderson. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

THE literary trustees of Sir Robert Peel—Earl Stanhope and Mr. Cardwell—have at length published the first instalment of his Political Memoirs. The volume is entirely occupied with narratives and documents connected with the Roman Catholic question. A second volume is to contain papers on the Corn Laws, and a third on the formation of the Conservative Ministry in 1834-35. These three sets of papers, the executors explain, were left by Sir Robert Peel in a state almost ready for the press, and only such slight omissions have been or will be made, as seem to accord with the writer's own injunction, "so to exercise the discretion given to them, that no honourable confidence shall be betrayed, no private feelings unnecessarily wounded, and no public interests injuriously affected." Papers on such subjects, from such a hand, are of the highest historical importance, as well as of biographical interest. The narrative with which the papers on the Catholic question is accompanied, is a clear and forcible statement of the personal and political actions of Sir Robert Peel on one of the great subjects on which his reputation as a statesman rests.

The name of Baron Haxthausen stands high as a statistical writer. His work on Russia is well known on the Continent, from a French edition as well as from the German original, which was published under this title—*Studien über die innern Zustände, das Volksleben, und insbesondere die ländlichen Einrichtungen Russlands*. Two volumes appeared in 1847 and a third in 1852. The works afterwards

published on the Caucasus and its tribes, and on Transcaucasia, of which translations have appeared in this country, may be regarded as supplemental to the present volumes. The translator has somewhat condensed the original work, in which there were some repetitions and unimportant details. Baron Haxthausen directed his attention most of all to rural institutions, and the social and political usages of the country as connected with the occupation and cultivation of the soil, but he has also given much statistical information on Russia and the Russians generally. The Baron discusses most of the subjects which the Letters of Ubcini embrace as to the Ottoman empire, and the two works together present the best accounts we have of the two great powers of Eastern Europe.

In the continuation of the Memoirs of James Montgomery, the fifth and sixth volumes embrace the events of the years from 1831 to 1846. Montgomery's literary or political life alone would not have warranted so extended a biography, but his piety and philanthropy endear his memory to the religious world, where longwindedness seems to be a recommendation rather than a drawback. How much we have found that is interesting and valuable in the previous volumes our notices of them ('L. G.' 1855, pp. 67, 830) will show. From these also we expect to gather some pleasant and instructive extracts.

The rapid growth of so many new countries on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and the increasing traffic and commerce in those seas, give importance to the Sandwich Islands, of the present condition of which, with notices of their past history, an interesting account is given in the present work. Mr. Hill does not give the precise date of his visit, but we presume it was during his three years' travels round the world, and after the visit to Siberia, of which an account was formerly published ('L. G.' 1854, p. 368). Mr. Hill is a careful observer and trustworthy narrator, and his report of the state of these islands may prove hereafter a valuable historical record, as the people are in the transition state from rude to civilized life.

Of a residence in Madeira, and a tour in Portugal and the south of Spain, especially Andalusia and Grenada, these sketches of the American traveller contain memorials. On the subjects of his work more has been written in this country than the author was aware, and we are surprised that even in America it can be said that there is no book "that treats particularly and personally of the Andalusias." Hundreds of English tourists have explored the whole of the south of Spain, Murray in hand, and not a few have written records of their travels and adventures. As many Americans are now in the habit of wintering in Madeira, this work may afford useful hints for a most agreeable continental trip after leaving the island. Of Madeira itself the author speaks with the enthusiasm which most have felt in describing its scenery and climate. "Had Johnson," he says, "placed Rasselas here instead of in Abyssinia, he might have lived and died innocent and undesirous of change."

The Sermons preached before the University of Oxford are partly of a controversial kind, having reference to the views of Mr. Jowett and others, who have lately attracted ecclesiastical notice, but they also are expository of some of the truths on which all Christians are agreed. The sermons are by the Revs. E. B. Pusey, D.D.; T. D. Bernard, M.A.; S. J. Rigaud, D.D.; the Lord Bishop of Oxford; C. A. Heurtley, D.D.; E. M. Goulburn, D.C.L.; C. Baring, M.A.; and F. Meyrick, M.A.; with a preface by the Vice Chancellor, and an appendix of authorities, patristic and historical.

Among the peasantry of Scotland, the name of John Brown, of Haddington, has a reputation as a biblical expositor and commentator, such as Matthew Henry has, or used to have, among English readers of the Bible. Brown's 'Self-Interpreting Bible,' and other useful and pious works by the same writer, have for nearly a century been widely popular, not merely among dissenters, to whom he belonged, but among all classes in Scotland, as well as in England and America.

Some Select Remains, including Correspondence, have before been published. These are now expanded, and a biographical memoir prefixed, by his son, Dr. William Brown. Brown of Haddington was born in 1722, so his biographer must be rather an aged man. We suppose it is the same who many years ago wrote a very interesting 'History of Christian Missions.'

The belief in the restoration of the Jews to Palestine, long cherished by that singular people, and maintained by many Christian commentators on the prophetic books of Scripture, has recently obtained fresh strength from the reports of travellers, as well as from the scope of passing political events. There are still many, however, who consider this belief as a delusion, and who affirm that the prophecies on which it is based have now to receive their fulfilment only in a spiritual sense in the destiny of the Christian Church, of which the Jewish nation was typical and symbolical. Captain Hutton, an Indian officer, who seems to have directed much thought and study to the question, strongly supports this view, believing that the fulfilments of these prophecies, in their literal and national sense, have all been accomplished. Professor Fairbairn, of Aberdeen, in his work on Typology, has been the ablest supporter of this side of the controversy, while Dr. Keith is the most popular authority for the literal restoration of the Jews to their ancient land. Captain Hutton's Lectures on the Past, Present, and Future of Israel, deserve the attention of all who take an interest in this debated question.

'The Fern Allies,' by Mr. C. Johnson, with illustrations by Mr. J. E. Sowerby, comprising the curious little plants commonly known as Horsetails and Club-mosses, is published as a supplement to the well-known 'Ferns of Great Britain,' by the same author and artist, of which a cheap uncoloured edition now appears, in order to compete with the piracies of a publishing Religious Society. Within a few months, Mr. Sowerby informs us, of the completion of his original work on the Ferns, this Society issued a volume of Ferns, in which nearly all his magnified portions, and the entire figures of some of the rarer kinds, were copied, and re-produced at a cheap rate, without one word of acknowledgment. Upon being found out, the Society agreed to pay Mr. Sowerby a royalty for liberty to continue selling their book, but declined to give him any compensation for the copies already sold. The volume on the principal Poisonous Plants of Great Britain, illustrated with plates transferred from the English Botany, will be found a useful safeguard in the field against the deleterious effects of too promiscuous touching and tasting.

In the volume entitled *Physic and Physicians*, are contained three addresses by Professor Simpson: one, delivered before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, on the Modern Advancement of Medicine; and two, delivered on graduation days, at the University, on the Duties and on the Prospects of Young Physicians. It is a most valuable and suitable book to put into the hand of a student or a young practitioner of the healing art.

Dr. Acland's Memoir on the Cholera at Oxford contains accurate and minute statistical observations in that locality, while the considerations suggested by the epidemic belong to the wider field of national hygiene and of medical philosophy. The remarks on public hospitals, on providing nurses for the poor, and on the relation between the physical, social, and moral condition of the poor, are worthy of fuller notice than we can give in this brief paragraph of announcement.

From the *Lover's Seat*, an author of extensive reading, wide observation, and kindly feeling, pours forth an interminable amount of discourse on topics of social and personal interest. Human nature and life in general, life in London in particular, supply most of the themes of meditation, reflection, and discussion. The author appears to have emptied into the work the contents of his commonplace book, the pages being densely strewn with quotations, ancient and modern, in verse and prose. A book like this cannot be but instructive and entertaining in details, though it is too voluminous.

minous and diffuse to secure the attention of ordinary readers.

The general tenour of Mr. Macdonald's treatise may be gathered from the opening sentence of the First Book, on the historical and inspired character of the first three chapters of the Book of Genesis. "Under this head," he says, "it is proposed to show that the biblical narratives of Creation and Fall are to be interpreted as literal historical statements, in opposition to such as regard them as poetry, allegory, or mythology." In the detailed exposition of the Mosaic narrative which follows, the author endeavours to show its consistency with scientific discovery and with the Gentile traditions. On the latter subject a variety of curious matter is selected from the works of the learned, who have pointed out such connexions of sacred and secular memorials. As to the harmonizing of the Mosaic and scientific history of creation, after all that has been written on the subject, we must say that the time has not yet come for the difficulties being cleared up. As to the Fall, the fact of it and the consequences of it, taken in connexion with the remedy in the Christian salvation, are well illustrated in Mr. Macdonald's volume, and the disquisitions on the historical part of the narrative, and on questions suggested by it, are curious, if not of much practical usefulness. Much learning and labour are apparent in the work, but we must say that most of it might have been more profitably expended.

Mr. Solly's Dramatic Romance belongs to the times of the Guelphs and the Ghibelines. To follow the fluctuating fortunes of the contending factions in the Italian cities in general, and of Florence in particular, requires a rare power of attention, memory, and patience. With the help of Macchiavelli and Sismondi, Napier, Roscoe, and Hallam, the spirit of the times is well preserved, and the historical events on which the drama is founded are sufficiently adhered to. The time of the drama is in the year 1378, when the Guelphic faction, allied with the oligarchy, were driven from power by the Ghibelines and democrats. The working-classes, in derision called *ciompi*, took advantage of the crisis to secure greater political privileges, and their leader, Michael di Lando, whose courage, moderation, and honesty are honourably recorded by historians, figures prominently in the drama. The hero of the romance, *Gonzaga di Capponi*, who becomes Gonfalonier of Justice, is, as Mr. Solly admits, somewhat a fanciful creation, and the interest of the drama is intended to be psychological rather than historical. "*Gonzaga di Capponi* illustrates the dangerous tendencies of a character where genius, ambition, æsthetic taste, and strong passions, are combined with patriotic or sentimental philanthropy, but without the redeeming influences of a devout religious spirit and a pure morality; so that a natural selfishness grows to an intense and all-pervading tyranny, which suffers no considerations of duty or affection to bar its progress or divert its aims." The reader may therefore expect to find Mr. Solly's Dramatic Romance something between a play and a sermon. There are some forcible passages in the volume, but we must warn the reader that it consists of 330 pages.

Although there is not quite so little known about Alfieri in this country as Mr. Charles would have his readers suppose, there are few who will not obtain information as well as pleasure from the sketch now given of his life and works. The strange and contradictory character of the man, his wild and erratic career, and the remarkable scenes in which he appeared throughout his adventurous life, are described in a graphic manner. Of his principal writings some account is given, with passages of some of the finest of his tragedies rendered with a good deal of spirit by Mr. Charles, whose estimate of Alfieri, and comments on his writings, are the result of adequate taste and discernment for the critical office assumed. To those who have not for themselves formed a judgment as to Alfieri's life and works, we commend this sketch as on the whole a fair representation of the Byron of Italy, by an energetic and right-minded writer.

The country summer book, entitled 'June,' is from the pen of an ardent naturalist, who expects, by a puerile style of composition, to enlist the sympathies of tourists of all ages in the pleasures afforded by the study of plants and insects. The intention of the author is good, and the volume will form an instructive pocket-companion for the ensuing month; but much of the writing is trifling and commonplace, and the reader's interest in his rambles will scarcely be such as so delightful a theme ought to inspire.

Mr. Garratt has collected many curious facts connected with instinct in animals, a subject full of interest, and capable of an endless variety of illustration. While seeking to amuse the reader, the author endeavours to draw from the subject lessons of instruction.

We do not know whether Emilia Marryat is a relation of the naval novelist of the name, but she possesses skill in representing a little sphere of character widely diverse from the bustling and worldly scenes of 'Peter Simple' and tales of that class. Henry Lyle's Life is one of outward anxiety and struggle, yet of inward peace and happiness, his heart being generous and sympathizing, and imbued with religious feeling. Augusta, the beloved, and the wife of poor Lyle, is a noble and loveable character, such as most novelists are able to draw; and the moral beauty of the favourite personages is brought out by the contrast with the darkly sketched Vere, the villain of the story.

Some of the incidents that may be not uncommon in a college and parochial life in England, are agreeably worked up in the tale of Jerville. The introduction of real personages and events adds to the interest of the tale, if not to its merit as a literary composition. Some of the remarks on clerical appointments, and on the system of patronage in the church, most readers will consider sensible and just.

The subject and the spirit of Mr. Anderson's poem check criticism, though the execution of it does not admit of much praise. In metre imitative of that of Goldsmith's 'Traveller' and of Campbell's 'Pleasures of Hope,' more familiar and unromantic scenes are generally depicted.

New Editions.

A Natural History of the Animal Kingdom. By W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. Houston and Stoneman.

Natural Theology; comprising a Discourse of Natural Theology, Dialogues of Instinct, and Dissertations on the Structure of the Cells of Bees and on Fossil Osteology. By Henry Lord Brougham, F.R.S. Griffin and Co.

A Handbook of Organic Chemistry. By W. Gregory, M.D., F.R.S.E. Fourth Edition. Walton and Maberly.

The Cottage Garden. By Robert Adamson. Second Edition. A. and C. Black.

The Poultry Book, including Pigeons and Rabbits. Rearranged and Edited by W. G. Tegetmeier. Part I. With Coloured Plates from Drawings by Mr. Harrison Weir. Orr and Co.

Popular Tales and Sketches. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. Lambert and Co.

Hours of Thought. By Wm. McCombie. Third Edition. Ward and Co.

THE Natural History of the Animal Kingdom, by Mr. Dallas, is a superficial compilation from the best zoological works of the day, reprinted from Orr's 'Circle of the Sciences.' The author, commencing with the lower animals, headed by a medallion portrait of Dr. Gray, supported at a respectful distance in the rear by Linnaeus and Buffon, proceeds upwards through the whole series of animal life, giving undue prominence to some groups, and omitting mention altogether of many important ones. The wood engravings are very indifferent, and the volume is attempted to be rendered smart by a ridiculously painted frontispiece and title-page. The work might have been executed in a manner more worthy of Mr. Dallas's high reputation as an entomologist.

The incessant and rapid progress of discovery in organic chemistry causes frequent changes in the manuals of the science. The successive editions of Professor Gregory's Handbook bear evidence of this progress, and that now published contains a large amount of new matter, with important alterations in many parts of the work. The recent researches of Gerhardt will probably lead to further

modifications in the arrangement and the nomenclature of the subjects of organic chemistry, but in the present state of the science Professor Gregory's Handbook remains the most complete and systematic treatise.

Of Mrs. Hall's Tales, several are reprinted as they appeared formerly in periodical works, but others are re-written and expanded, and a pleasant little volume of stories is the result.

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

Gold and Silver: A Supplement to Strzelecki's 'Physical Description of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.' Longman and Co.

The Art of Making Catalogues of Libraries. By a British Museum Library Reader.

Hints to Wives and Mothers. Bosworth and Harrison.

Hints to Mistresses. Bosworth and Harrison.

The Song of Drop o' Wather. By Harry Wadsworth Shortfellow. Routledge and Co.

The National Sunday League Record, established to promote the Opening of the British Museum, National Gallery, Crystal Palace, and similar Institutions, on Sunday Afternoons. No. 1.

IN noticing the book on the Australian Gold Fields ('L. G.' 1855, p. 118), by Mr. Hargraves, the first practical gold-digger, and on other occasions, we have stated our opinion as to the respective claims to the discovery. In the present brochure Count Strzelecki recapitulates the history of the exploration and discovery made by him in 1839. It was from specimens collected in that expedition that Sir Roderick Murchison pronounced emphatically that the Australian rocks would be found productive of gold, like those of California and the Ural mountains. Count Strzelecki says that he might have published more plainly the existence of gold, but for the request of the Governor, Sir G. Gipps, who urged him to refrain from doing so, for the benefit of the colony. Of the divided honour pertaining to the discovery of gold in these regions, an undoubted share belongs to the Count, whose personal labours as surveyor led to Sir Roderick's sagacious and earnest predictions as to the hidden wealth of Australia.

A clever *jeu d'esprit*, in imitation of Longfellow's 'Hiawatha,' ascribed to Shirley Brooks, gave much amusement some time ago in 'Punch,' but there is less merit in the idea being worked out in the formal and somewhat tedious way now attempted in the Song of Drop o' Wather, a London Legend. In itself the book is dearly funny, and as in the imitation of the style of the American poem the writer has been anticipated, the wit of a second attempt is heavy and unsatisfactory.

The National Sunday League Record is established to advocate the opening of the British Museum, National Gallery, Crystal Palace, and similar institutions, on Sunday afternoons. We formerly expressed an opinion that the opening of the British Museum might be unattended with evil, while many of the objects exhibited there have direct connexion with the purposes for which the Sunday is, by higher authority than any legal enactments, set apart. But we see much that is objectionable and dangerous in the new forms which the Sunday question has latterly assumed. There is evidently a design to assimilate the English to the continental Sunday, and to transform the day into a season of mere secular amusement. It is an attempt similar to that which was made in the reign of James I. through the 'Book of Sports,' the proclamation about which was ordered to be read in all churches, and which, though hitherto unsuccessful in England, again threatens to reduce this country to the level of continental states in regard to the observance of the Sabbath. It is remarkable how popery and infidelity combine to this particular object. Voltaire once said on Diderot, D'Alembert, and their associates of the 'Encyclopædia,' that it was in vain to attack the Christian faith while a day was set apart for special attention to the subjects of religion, and he advised that they should first concentrate their exertions on destroying the 'prejudices' which invested that day with ideas of sacredness. The abolition of the Sunday by the French revolutionists was an after result of this advice. It is in the same spirit that many are now seeking to encroach on the Sunday

as still observed in England. The 'Saturday Review' reveals its principles in an article in a late number, sneering at 'Sunday books' as being like 'Sunday employments' and 'Sunday clothes,' relics of what a Roman writer called an execrable superstition. While it is certainly desirable, as it was intended, that the spirit of religion should leaven the secular pursuits of every day of the week, there is much that is useful as well as gratifying in the marked difference put upon the day of Divine appointment. If the writer of that article is ever on board a man-of-war, or if he will read the narratives of any one of our arctic expeditions, where the gallant sailors kept up the forms of Sabbath observance, he may sneer at the Sunday clothes and other relics of superstition, but these forms are expressions of a spirit that ought to be gratifying to every Christian and every Englishman. In the particular occupations of the day which are now advocated we do not see much to effect "the moral and intellectual elevation of the people," which is plausibly urged as a motive for the revolution. To the institutions which the League Record expects to become the resorts of the working-classes on their day of rest, Cremorne Gardens had lately been added, and other establishments of a less reputable class would, doubtless, have followed the example, but for the timely interference, this week, of the Premier.

List of New Books.

- Alford's (Rev. C. R.) First Principles of the Oracles of God, cl., 3s.
 Anderson's (J.) Lake Naimi, royal 8vo, cloth, £1 10s.
 Ark of the Covenant, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Arthur's (Rev. W.) Tongue of Fire, crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Brief Memorials of an only son, edited by Dr. Marsh, 12mo, cl., 2s.
 Brown's (Rev. J.) Memoirs, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Bunbury's (Selina) Northern Europe, 2 vols. post 8vo, cl., £1 1s.
 Cambridge Examination Papers, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Canning's (Rev. Dr.) Christ Receiving Sinners, 12mo, cl., 2s. 6d.
 Daines's (Rev. J.) Two Antichrists, 1mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Denison's (E. B.) Lectures on Church Buildings, post 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.
 Digby's (K. H.) Lover's Seat, 2 vols. 12mo, cloth, 12s.
 Evans's (Rev. J. H.) Christian Solicitude, imp. 32mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Female Jesuit, post 8vo, bds., 3s. 6d.; Sequel, post 8vo, bds., 2s. 6d.
 Gervais's (G.) Marvels and Mysteries of Instinct, 12mo, cl., 3s. 6d.
 Gillman's Bards of the Bible, 8vo, cloth, 4th edition, 5s.
 Grace Hamilton's School Days, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
 Grierson's (Rev. J.) Heaven and Earth, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Haxthausen's Russian Empire, 2 vols. 8vo, cloth, £1 8s.
 Henschenberg's (E. W.) Christology, 8vo, cloth, Vol. 2, 10s. 6d.
 Hill's (S. S.) Travels in the Sandwich and Society Islands, 10s. 6d.
 Hubert's (Rev. H. S.) Jerville, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 5s.
 Macdonald's (Rev. D.) Creation and Fall, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
 ——— (J. M.) My Father's House, 12mo, cloth, 2s.
 ——— Manual for Midwives, &c., fcap. 8vo, cloth, 4s.
 Messent's (C.) Autobiography of a Sunday School Teacher, 3s. 6d.
 Moncrieff's (B.) Philosophy of the Stomach, post 8vo, sewed, 2s. 6d.
 Pault's (Rev. S. M.) First Principles of General Knowledge, cl., 2s.
 Pease's (W.) Geometry, 3rd edit., 12mo, cl., 2s. 6d.
 Playfair's (K.) Recollection of a Visit to the United States, cl., 5s.
 Smith's (W.) Diatomaceæ, 8vo, cloth, Vol. 2, £1 10s.
 Soli's (H.) Gozzaga di Capponi, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 6s.
 Sorrows of Gentility, by Geraldine Jewsbury, post 8vo, cl., £1 1s.
 Stainton's (H. T.) June, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
 Stier's (R.) Words of the Lord Jesus, 8vo, cloth, Vol. 3, 10s. 6d.
 Templeton's (W.) Engineer's Commonplace Book, 12mo, cl., 5s.
 ——— Millwright's and Engineer's Pocket Companion, 5s.
 Thornbury's (G. W.) Shakespeare's England, 2 vols. post 8vo, £1 1s.
 Uchida's Letters on Turkey, translated by Lady Easthope, 8s. 6d.
 Wardlaw's (Dr. Ralph) Theology, 8vo, cloth, Vol. 1, 12s.
 Whitehead's Portions for the Sick and Solitary Christian, 2s. 6d.
 Wilson's (Prof.) Works, Vol. 4, post 8vo, cloth, 6s.

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

ART COPYRIGHT.

The consideration of the important subject of copyright in pictures, which for some time past has occupied the attention of the Royal Academy, has of late been necessarily suspended. But a letter on this subject has been addressed to Mr. Herbert, R.A., by Mr. D. Roberson Blaine, of the Temple, which sets forth in a lawyer-like phrase the salient points of the question, as they are apprehended by the legal mind; and it has been printed and circulated among the members of the Academy. It would appear, from Mr. Blaine's statement, that the case stands much as follows. By the common law of England copyright in a picture or print exists to this extent only—viz., that, while the painter or engraver keeps his work in his own possession, and does not make it public, either by exhibition or otherwise, no one can legally copy it without his permission. Of this *Prince Albert's case* was an instance. But if, on the other hand, a painter or engraver does make his work public, then, from the time of his doing so, the common law ceases to afford him any protection whatever. It follows,

then, that whatever artistic copyright does exist after publication must have its origin in, and be dependent upon, the statute law. And first, as to pictures:—The two classes of fraud to which Mr. Blaine draws particular attention are, firstly, where an unprincipled person gets possession of an original picture, and has a copy of it made, which copy he passes off for the original, or sells to another person, well knowing that he means to pass it off as an original; secondly, where the signatures of eminent artists are forged upon pictures not painted by them, or copied from their works, however much resembling their works in style. Now it appears that, at present, even by statute law, no copyright can be acquired in a picture, except in the design of it for the purposes of an engraving. Consequently, when an artist parts with a picture he has no means whatever of preventing its being copied for fraudulent purposes. But, independently of this, an artist cannot prevent its being copied by anybody—as a sign for a pot-house, or for the decoration of tea-trays and crockery. Clearly, then, a copyright in pictures ought to be made an existing legal right for other purposes than that of engraving. Secondly, as to engravings:—As has been already stated, the only copyright an artist can possess in a picture is the right to copy the design of his painting by engraving or lithography. But even this imperfect right is lost, unless, prior to the public exhibition of the picture, it has been engraved or lithographed, and the print duly published. This is owing to the state of the Engraving Copyright Acts. The first of these Acts was obtained by Hogarth in 1755, avowedly to meet the requirements of his own case. The result of these laws is, that if a picture be exhibited before an engraving from it be made and duly published (a photograph is not sufficient), the artist has no copyright whatever in his production. So that, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, no copyright exists in any of the vast number of pictures that are every year exhibited in the various art-galleries in the kingdom, from the Royal Academy downwards. There is no such thing as copyright either to be bought or sold, or for any other purpose, unless before exhibition a print has been engraved and published, with the name of the proprietor and the date of publication marked on every print. So that it would seem that the publication of proof impressions before letters is a practice fatal to the existence of copyright in a work so published. This, if correct, is a most important and most perilous state of things, requiring the instant interposition of the legislature. It further appears that the engraving which is to save the copyright must be 'engraved, etched, drawn, or designed' in the United Kingdom; and even then, that the copyright extends only to Great Britain and Ireland—not even to the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands—far less to India or Australia. The remedy for these evils is suggested by Mr. Blaine to be a memorial to the Home Secretary, or a petition to the House of Commons for a Select Committee on Artistic Copyrights, which should extend also to sculpture. The case is one which most imperatively calls for attention as a vast quantity of what is supposed to be—which undoubtedly ought to be—the private property of individuals, which is daily bought and sold, and dealt with as such—appears either to have no existence whatever, or to be placed in a position of the most extreme jeopardy.

ODERIGI OF GUBBIO.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

A PARAGRAPH has been going the round of the newspapers, copied from the sale catalogue of the late Mr. Rogers's Collection of Works of Art, which, for the sake of Rogers's reputation as a judge of art, ought not to be suffered to pass uncorrected. Speaking of lot 1015, the compiler of the catalogue describes it as "OFFICIUM BEATÆ MARIE VIRGINIS; a beautifully illuminated work of an early period, executed at Paris, &c. Mr. Rogers considered it probable that this beautiful volume was the work of Oderigi, the friend of Dante.

This volume is said to have belonged to Charles II." Had Mr. Rogers ever entertained such an opinion, his knowledge of the progress of art would have been worthless, for the artist Oderigi of Gubbio (in the Duchy of Urbino) must have died before the year 1300, the date of Dante's great poem; whereas the volume of Hours in question was executed in France, and by French artists, about the year 1430. But the fact is, Rogers never could have held the opinion ascribed to him, for in a note prefixed to the volume (I presume in his handwriting), he expressly writes, "This MS. is of the fifteenth century;" and then, by way of illustration of the art of illumination, he proceeds to quote the well-known lines from the 'Purgatorio' of Dante, canto xi. :—

"O, diss' io lui, non se' tu Oderisi,
 L'onor d' Agobbio, e l'onor di quell' arte
 Ch' alluminare è chiamata in Parisi?"

This volume resembles greatly the 'Book of Hours,' executed for Henry VI. about the same period (1430), preserved among the Cottonian manuscripts, Domitian XVII.; indeed, the scribe and the illuminator of the borders and letters appear to have been the same in both. At Mr. Rogers's sale it produced the large sum of 80l.; not, I trust, on account of the origin ascribed to it. As to its ever having belonged to Charles II., the tradition probably rests on no other foundation than the double C interlaced on the binding, which, so far from having reference to Charles II., is indicative of French binding, and usually supposed to be the device of Charles IX. See Le Prince, 'Essai sur la Bibliothèque du Roi,' edit. 1856, p. 292.

F. MADDEN.

British Museum, May 12, 1856.

A SECOND-HAND "HISTORICAL DOUBT"

PALMED OFF FOR NEW.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

BEING engaged in preparing for the press an illustrated translation of M. Michelet's 'Jeanne d'Arc,' (the appearance of which is only delayed by the preliminary arrangements with M. Hachette, the French publisher), I have necessarily devoted much attention to documents relating to the remarkable career of the Maid of Orleans. Among other literary notices, I read a review in the 'Athenæum,' of the 15th September last, of a pamphlet by M. O. Delepierre, entitled 'Doute Historique,' the object of which is to show that Joan of Arc, instead of having been burnt as a heretic in 1431, as we have always supposed, was married to a respectable gentleman of Lorraine in 1436, and 'lived happily ever after.' This pamphlet having been printed privately, I have not succeeded in procuring a copy, notwithstanding diligent inquiries both in this country and in France. But, if we may take the notice in your contemporary as a correct description of it, I have no hesitation in pronouncing the book an arrant plagiarism. The reviewer says, "The researches of the accomplished gentleman in question have served to add a supplementary chapter to the biography of Joan, and those who may remain unconvinced by the testimony he brings forward will not fail to acknowledge that it is of extraordinary interest." * * "What are we to think, when M. Delepierre tells us we ought not to believe in that cremation too readily? Only think of the Maid of Orleans marrying a man of business, paying weekly bills, hiding her son's peccadilloes, and looking out sharply for suitable matches for her daughters!" He then goes on to quote the chief arguments in support of the theory, to the extent of three columns.

Now, this inaccessible pamphlet of M. Delepierre does not apparently contain a single fact which has not been published before. Which is to be most admired, the coolness of the author or the innocence of the critic? *Uter est insanius horum?* The facts of the case are these:—In the year 1750, there was published at Orleans a paper, entitled 'Historical Problem,' by M. Polluche, a member of the Literary Society at Orleans, in which the uncertainty of Joan's having been

burnt is treated in precisely the same manner as it has now been a second time treated by M. Delepierre. Every document and every argument quoted by the marvellous reviewer from the latter is to be found in the former. And so far from the brochure of M. Polluche being scarce or difficult of access, a translation of it is to be found in a work published at London in 1824, called 'Memoirs of Jeanne d'Arc, with the History of Her Times.' So that any one pretending to a knowledge of the subject ought to have read it.

I will not trouble you with any details respecting the "doubt" itself, which has numerous well-known counterparts in history, where we have to decide whether a pretended victim was immolated on the scaffold, or a pretended hero set up by a political faction or interested parties afterwards. Two spurious Maids of Orleans certainly appeared in France some years after the real one had been sacrificed. History has left no "doubt" on this point, and the fact itself is rather strong evidence that the great heroine herself was pretty generally supposed to be dead. Whether the woman who is the subject of M. Polluche's researches, and of M. Delepierre's *capitôtade*, was only a third impostor, is a question which I hope to decide hereafter. I am, &c. C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

Birmingham, May 12, 1856.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

AN attempt was last week made by our contemporary the 'Athenaeum' to cast discredit upon the management of the Royal Literary Fund, by putting forward as a model for its guidance an institution composed of a certain class of literary men in Paris, entitled the *Société des Gens de Lettres*. We may explain, for the information of such of our readers who saw and may have been misled by that statement, that the objects of that Society are of a totally different character. The *Société des Gens de Lettres* is not composed of the highest class of literary men in France, such as Guizot, Thiers, Lamartine, Montalembert, Rémusat, and Cousin, of like rank with our Hallam, Grote, Macaulay, Mahon, Milman, and Whewell, but is a joint-stock company of feuilletonists, formed for the purpose of reprinting their own literary productions in Newspapers and Magazines, partly for their own mutual relief in case of need, but chiefly with a view to prevent piracy. It undertakes the defence of the legal interests of any of its members; and is, in short, a sort of Mutual Protection Society, not a Society formed, like the Royal Literary Fund, for the dispensing alone of charitable relief. It does not obtain subscriptions. It accepts donations, and these during the past year amounted to 4l. Our contemporary appears to have got hold of some old reports of the Society (whose modest room, ornamented with busts, and little green-baize committee table, has long ceased to exist in the Rue de Bondy), and concocted a myth respecting its deeds of charity, which the following balance sheet for 1855 will go far to dispel:—

Société des Gens de Lettres.

RECEIPTS.		Fcs.	Cts.
In hand December 1st, 1854.	...	1,238	67
Reprinting	...	29,676	49
Reimbursement of Advances	...	1,316	79
Extra Reprinting	...	625	0
The Baron Taylor Fund	...	475	0
Members' Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	...	439	48
Profit and Loss Account	...	148	10
Subscriptions to the <i>Bulletin</i>	...	115	0
Donations to Relief Fund	...	100	0
Reimbursement of Law Expenses	...	25	62
Invested Capital	...	3,390	0
		37,490	6
EXPENDITURE.		Fcs.	Cts.
Paid to Members for Re-printing their Works	...	16,628	23
Management Staff	...	9,294	20
General Expenses	...	4,142	20
The <i>Bulletin</i>	...	3,092	63
Advances to Members	...	1,230	75
Relief to Distressed Members	...	1,087	85
Advances for Law Expenses	...	421	86
Profit and Loss Account	...	397	95
Law and other Expenses	...	230	95
		36,516	97

No relief, it will be observed, is dispensed by this Society, except to its own members. The sum advanced last year in the way of loans was about 50l., and the sum appropriated to charity was 43l. 10s. Far be it from us, however, to speak disparagingly of this Society, excellent in its way, but in no respect to be compared with our Literary Fund; it does the highest credit to the literary men composing it, that they allow their copyrights thus to be made use of for the benefit of their less fortunate brethren equally with themselves; and we cannot but think that a Society formed by our own *gens de lettres*, for the re-production, with like mutual benefit, of such works as 'Little Dorrit,' 'Life of Oliver Goldsmith,' 'Ascent of Mont Blanc,' 'Punch Papers,' 'Life of Penn,' with a Macaulay supplement, &c., would be accepted with much gratitude by the *oi πολλοι* of literature in this country.

We are glad to record the continued and increasing prosperity of the Camden Society. The annual report displays a good financial statement, the balance in hand amounting to nearly 330l., while the subscribers to the Society are increased. Besides the private members, subscribing for the publications, there are no fewer than fifty-three libraries, scattered over the three kingdoms, and reaching even to America and Australia—an evidence of the wide diffusion of the labours of the Society, and a guarantee for its stability. The publications for the present year equal those of any previous period in variety and value. The first of the series, the Letters of Charles I. in 1646, we have already noticed in this journal (*ante*, p. 201). The other publications for the year are to be:—

'An English Chronicle of the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI., written before the year 1471.' Edited by the Rev. John Silvester Davies, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford.

'Extent of the Estates of the Hospitalers in England. Taken under the direction of Prior Philip de Thame, A.D. 1338; from the Original in the Public Library at Malta.' Edited by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, M.A.

'A Catalogue of the Library of St. Augustine, York; from the Original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.' To be Edited by the Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D., &c.

'Compositions for not receiving the Honour of Knighthood, tempore Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.'

'A Collection of Papers connected with the Proceedings of the Two Parliaments in 1640.' From the Surrenden MSS. To be Edited by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, M.A. Reference is made to the offer of printing the Diary of Narcissus Luttrell, which is now undertaken by the Clarendon Press, in consequence of the correspondence of the Camden Society with the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College.

The Third Report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 contains an abstract of the proceedings up to April of this year, chiefly relating to the acquisition of the Kensington Gore Estate, and the construction of the Gallery or Museum of Art now erecting at the Brompton end of the property. It is still intended that the new National Gallery is to be built on the northern or Kensington site of the estate, and the monuments of antiquity and of fine arts now at Marlborough House, are to be deposited in the iron building now rapidly approaching completion. A number of documents connected with the proceedings of the Commissioners since their royal incorporation, and plans of the estate at Kensington, accompany the Report.

Some changes recently made in the mode of examining the works of the Schools of Art, will tend at once to encourage talent and industry, and to aid in the formation of local museums. The Inspector from the Central Department, in conjunction with local masters, will examine the schools and award medals and rewards. The reception of state assistance by a local school of design will henceforth be mainly according to the merit of the pupils. A subsequent competition between medalists of different local or sectional schools will be rewarded with national medals, the holders of which will be entitled to select from a list of works of art to the value of 10l. The collection of works rewarded by national medals will be sent round for exhibition at the provincial schools.

A meeting of gentlemen was held last week for

the purpose of considering how an opportunity might best be afforded to the blind members of the independent classes of society to obtain a liberal education. A resolution was passed to the effect that it was desirable to establish a college for the blind—the expense of education therein to range from 100l. to 150l.

At the peace fête last Friday at the Crystal Palace, the artistic trophy of Baron Marochetti was one of the chief attractions; but the great interest of the occasion lay in the presence of the Crimean soldiers, who formed the royal guard of honour. No marked enthusiasm was, however, elicited, probably because there was no one, if we except the Duke of Cambridge, who had gained great distinction in the war, upon whom enthusiasm could be concentrated. Had Williams of Kars, or even Sir Colin Campbell, been on the ground, the popular demonstration might have been more emphatic. Sir Edmund Lyons, as representative of the navy, was warmly received.

The Russo-mania seems to have subsided a little in France, but is evidently spreading in England. Russian railway and other companies are becoming quite the rage in Chapel Court; and a Russian lady, at the peace celebration in the Crystal Palace, sang a Russian hymn of peace, to the great delight of all lovers of novelty.

The arrangements for the annual meeting of the Archeological Institute, to commence July 22nd, at Edinburgh, are in forwardness. To the patronage of the Prince Consort has been added the warm encouragement of the Lord Provost and authorities of the city of Edinburgh; the President and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy; the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and their noble president, the Marquis of Breadalbane, who has always given cordial support to all exertions in behalf of science and the preservation of national monuments in North Britain. The attractions of the meeting, in a city so replete with archaeological objects as Edinburgh, will be very materially augmented by the proposed exhibition of Scottish historical portraits, to be opened towards the close of June, under the auspices of the Royal Scottish Academy. It is intended to combine, for the first time, the portraits of the most distinguished worthies of the north, from the earliest examples of authentic character which exist, and comprising several of as ancient a date as the fifteenth century. This spirited enterprise must prove highly interesting, not less as an exemplification of art than as illustrative of national history.

We have already observed that the increasing taste for the study of antiquities has called into activity the nefarious talent of the forger. Forged antiques, of nearly every age and country, have found their way into the metropolis, and we fear have in many instances duped the unwary. The manufacture of spurious medieval matrices of seals still goes on in the north. These forgeries are formed of jet; but we have seen in the shop of a dealer in London, the matrices of several seals of continental personages and communities, in copper, well calculated to deceive a novice. A sword of bronze, with the name of a Roman emperor on the blade! is among the temptations offered to would-be virtuosos. But these are not all: in the north of England, primeval flint arrowheads, knives, combs, and other implements, said to have been exhumed from tumuli on the Yorkshire wolds, are offered as genuine to the collector of our early British antiquities. There are also false Roman and Etruscan lamps in bronze, which might deceive the inexperienced, although they would scarcely escape detection by the antiquary. In fact, the number of these forgeries renders, as in the case of pictures, a *pedigree* absolutely necessary, while it greatly enhances the value of genuine relics. The scarcity, and consequent value, of good examples of ancient armour, had prompted some workers in metal on the Continent to manufacture modern representations of ancient helms, swords, daggers, and portions of horse armour. A winged helmet of this description, deceived people who were considered good judges, and the spect-

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Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 5.

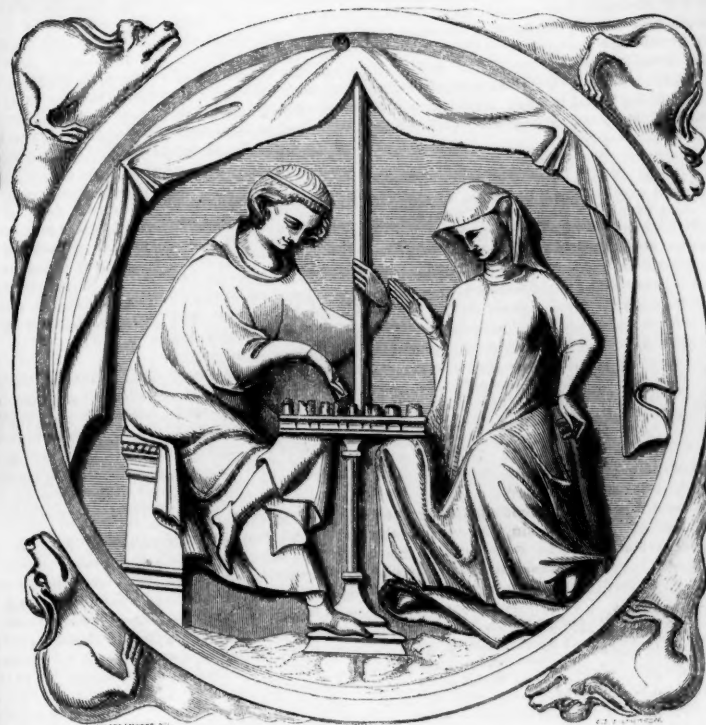


Fig. 10.

ANTIQUITIES EXHIBITED AT CHICHESTER,
at the Meeting in that Town of the Archaeological Institute.



Fig. 2.



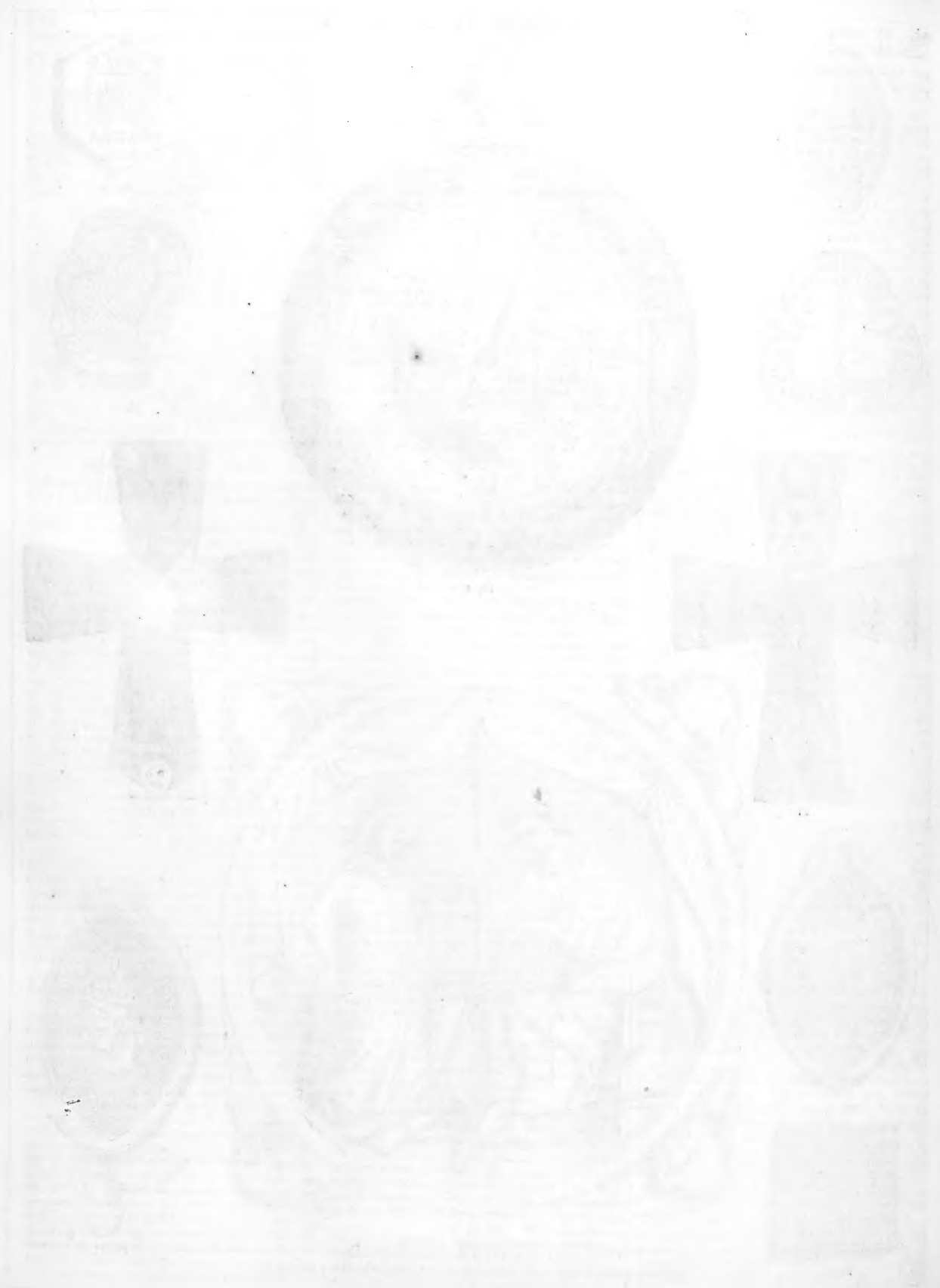
Fig. 4.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 11.



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men has actually been engraved and illustrated as genuine.

M. Leverrier, director of the Observatory of Paris, has given the name of "Harmonia" to the last new planet, the fortieth of the series, discovered by M. Goldschmidt in that city. He has selected the name in honour of the conclusion of peace.

A pamphlet has just been published in France, by M. de la Croix, architect to the Municipality of Besançon, which has created some sensation in archaeological and learned circles in France. The object of it is to prove that the Alesia mentioned in the 'Commentaries of Cæsar,' as the scene of the tremendous battle of that name between the Gauls and the Romans, is not, as has been universally believed for three hundred years, the mountain called Alise, at the western extremity of the department of the Côte d'Or, but the village of Alaise, situated on the summit of a mountain near Nans, in the department of the Doubs. The grounds on which he comes to this conclusion are that Alise was at too great a distance (twenty-four leagues) from the theatre of the battle immediately preceding it for Cæsar to have marched there after that battle, as he says he did, in the course of a single night; that the position of Alaise, and the configuration of the mountain, correspond exactly to the description given by Cæsar, whereas that of Alise differs in some particulars; that the general plan of his campaign, and his movements after the great battle of Alesia, concur in showing that Alaise, and not Alise, is the ancient Alesia; that remains of ancient encampments can be distinctly traced close to Alaise; that vast quantities of ancient arms, Roman and Gallic, have been found in the soil there; that the inhabitants still have an obscure tradition of some great battle having been fought; and that even to this day sundry sites in the neighbourhood bear names which show that they have been visited by mighty armies, and have been the scenes of great events.

A hitherto unpublished letter of the poet Schiller has appeared in No. 2 of the 'Dresden Album.' It was written shortly before his death, and bears the date of April 2nd, 1805. It is addressed to Grass, an artist residing in Rome, who had forwarded to Schiller some verses of his own composition, requesting, at the same time, his advice whether he should pursue his profession as a painter, or forsake it and turn poet. Schiller replies—"I would advise you, if you remain in Italy, to devote yourself, heart and soul, to landscape painting; but if poetry be your choice, quit Italy, and pursue your vocation as a German poet in Germany. It seems to me, however, that you must decide one way or another, since either painting or poetry requires the devotion of your whole being—neither will bear a divided soul. Make your resolution quickly, and adhere to it, for life is fleeting as the spring, but art is eternal."

A mass of letters, written from and to Duplessis-Mornay, the great Huguenot leader in the time of Henri IV., and as soldier, statesman, and author, one of the brightest ornaments of Protestantism, has just been discovered at a place called La Maison-Neuve-Montournais, department of La Vendée, in France. It is intended to publish the more remarkable, several being, it is said, from Queen Elizabeth.

The romantic feelings of classical pilgrims to Greece have often received a rude shock on landing at the Piræus, and being conveyed to Athens by omnibus. A greater but more convenient innovation is about to be made in a railway from the Athenian port to the city, the proposals of which have lately been communicated by the British minister at the court of Otho to her Majesty's Department of Public Works, inviting English capitalists to engage in the undertaking.

A new portion of the Roman catacombs, hitherto unexcavated, has just been accidentally discovered in a vineyard on the Appian Way. They belong to the catacombs of San Sebastiano, and contain several highly interesting Christian monuments and inscriptions.

The thirteenth volume of M. Thiers' 'History of the Consulate and Empire' has just appeared in Paris. Four volumes will, it is announced, be required to complete this great work.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER's smaller work, *Highland Nurses* (208), is as much a model of delicate rendering and careful observation as the larger subject, *Saved!* to which we have already referred, is of breadth and freedom. The two pictures present a powerful contrast: the vigour and careless bravado of the one is well balanced by the faithful verisimilitudes of the latter. Where else shall we find such a range of various talent as these two pictures embrace! The only unfortunate part of *Highland Nurses* is its dedication. The compliment to Miss Nightingale has been hastily adopted, and is anything but delicate. The picture, however, has the distinguished merit—which is the secret of this great artist's success—of awakening the spectator's attention to facts which he had forgotten, or was ignorant of.

The solitary contribution of Mr. Poole this year is *The Conspirators* (373). The story to be represented is taken from the History of Switzerland, and represents three Swiss patriots, Arnold, Werner, and Walter, meeting on an island in the Lake of Waldstätten, to concert plans against the tyrant Gessler. The boat on the shore tells us that the three confederates have arrived by water to the place of meeting, and so far much is conveyed in little. Beyond this, however, we inquire in vain. There is nothing to distinguish the figures, who are, after all, but slightly known to history; and the whole remaining force of the picture depends upon a certain Salvo-like savagery of landscape, which would be more effective if it were not so utterly (at least to our modern ideas) unreal. The acts of which antres vast and solitary islands have been the theatres, were perhaps better known to the middle ages. To us they exist but in romance, and the sceptical modern mind demands something more definite and descriptive than the group before us. We had far greater pleasure of old in looking at Mr. Poole's noonday hayfields, peopled with country lasses, than these midnight caverns, haunted by impossible revolutionists.

Mr. Hannah, on the other hand, tells a story with a force peculiarly his own. The fact to be conveyed to the spectator is that an apple has just fallen from a tree to the ground, and by the sound of its fall has disturbed the reverie of Master Isaac Newton, as he sits in his garden at Woolsthorpe, in the autumn of 1665—memorable to science—and sets him speculating on the earthward tendency of the moon. How does the artist convey the fact of the fall, and the sensation of sound? The apple is before us on a steep slope of grass; there, therefore, it cannot rest, and is consequently as plainly in motion as if it had been depicted in the air half-way between the branch and the ground. But this would not show that there had been sound enough to attract the philosopher's attention, were it not that the dog at his feet, who has been amusing himself with tearing some paper with his teeth, suddenly turns his head and pricks up his ears, startled at the shock. Thus ingeniously has the artist conveyed both the ideas. We think the colour of the picture is over green, a fault which extends to the fallen apple itself; nor do we think the figure, occupation, and implements very characteristic of Newton; but these are secondary points. The colour, if really a defect, will also probably yield in some measure to the toning influence of time. Mr. Hannah's other picture (198) has a touch of humour in it which is rare in the exhibition, and is too quaint to be passed over unnoticed, to say nothing of its merits of clear, decisive painting.

Clarkson Stanfield's second picture, *A Guarda Costa riding out a Gale* (191), is too important not to be noticed, but it is not equal to *The Abandoned*. At least, if valuable for its descriptive truth, there

is little originality, unequal painting, and less thought than is generally to be found in Stanfield. But we are measuring the subject by a high standard.

One of those painters who has made a decided advance this year, thoroughly appreciated by artists, but often we fear *caviare* to the multitude, is Mr. Hook. Nothing can be more gratifying than the change from those perpetual Venetian scenes of cavaliers escorting ladies into and out of gondolas, than the plain English rusticity of the scene, *A Passing Cloud* (209). It is easy to see that the 'cloud' is of a mental as well as a meteorological description, and that Damon is expressing an affected indifference to Phillis's sentiments, by his vigorous rolls and kicks upon that bank of green turf. The landscape is delightful, not only in itself, but as manifesting a return to healthy, homely nature, which is sure to renew the painter's strength, however, for a short period, he may appear to fall short of his attempts. 'Welcome, Bonny Boat!' (272) is a similar scene of seafaring life, where the motive is equally conspicuous; and the result is very forcible, very gratifying, though still a long way from perfection. More resolute and faithful effort the Academy does not show; and higher promise can scarcely be afforded by any class of works than those of this artist. The two remaining subjects, not at all inferior to those we have mentioned, are *The Brambles in the Way* (171), an admirable piece of country scenery, and *The Fisherman's 'Good Night'* (557).

Mr. Charles Landseer exhibits all the technical skill for which his works are well known, in *The Assassination of Alboin, King of the Lombards* (215). The figures want life; but the painting is of that admirable texture and good colour with which we are familiar.

It has been the subject of regret amongst many of Mr. Lee's admirers that he has left the Devonshire streams, avenues, and light green foliage, which he paints so well, for the sea-side. Yet *Plymouth Breakwater* (221) is a fine composition. The subject is, if not new, at least unbackneyed—it has the air of novelty, and the points of the scene have been selected with the skill of an artist. The shore on the right is, perhaps, too near; and the water is slaty in colour, and not transparent; but if the scene is to be painted, this is the way it is to be drawn and designed. The steamer on the left is coloured with remarkable truth as to position in distance. *Powsey Castle* (418) is also a vigorous subject, where the waves, if not so good as they might be, are perhaps not so good as they may yet be. Mr. Lee's marine attempts are surely not to be despised.

Besides the great *Interior of St. Peter's*, already referred to, David Roberts has a view of *St. Peter's—looking back upon Rome* (337), beautifully painted, and a subject (541) rather formally treated, being a composition, with a temple standing on a rock on the right, a plain in the centre, and the sea in the distance. But the charm of fresh bright colour, so appropriate to the climate, and the facile but masterly handling, so harmonious with the sense of ease and elegance conveyed by the classical landscape, make this a gem of art-production.

Mr. Redgrave pursues the course he has adopted for some few years past, in painting with minute care a splendid study of green foliage, which cannot be studied too closely, and is delightfully relieved by the figure of *Little Red Riding-Hood* (68), that completes the harmony, and compensates the excess of cool bright colour.

Amongst the Præraphælitic subjects, after the *Peace Concluded* and the *Scapegoat*, Millais's *Blind Girl* (586) next deserves attention. It is strange, after all that has been said about this picture, that the main fact to be represented seems to escape the majority of spectators—namely, that the girl who is hanging against her companion is meant to be describing, in her careless way, the splendour of the object which the blind girl is debarred from beholding; and the contrast between enlightened indifference on the one hand, and breathless curiosity on the other, is the point of the picture. The

painter cannot have achieved all he intended, or he would have conveyed this more distinctly. The struggle of the blind girl's imagination toiling to supply the want of sight, is the expression attempted to be rendered. This sentiment inspires the picture with a particular charm; and every one who appreciates the difficulties of the subject will congratulate the artist on what he has accomplished. Perhaps it would not be unfair to suggest that a little less prominence given to the landscape would have heightened the human expression. The rocks enjoying the showery weather are a clever and ingenious thought. In *Autumn Leaves* (448), it is hard to say what is the sentiment intended; probably there is none. Four girls engaged in burning a heap of leaves, send the spectator's attention off to the landscape and the technical work. And the former is really fine; the sky luminous and grand, the trees dark and solemn, and the mist grows on slowly, just as the smoke from the pile of leaves rises fast. These leaves show a marked difference to former Pre-Raphaelite renderings of similar subjects: they want the minuteness of delineation, and are in fact more like other people's leaves. The expressions in the girls' faces are somewhat strained, and the flesh tints mottled as in the *Peace Concluded*. Disappointing as the works of Millais this year are at first sight, they show greater versatility of talent than before, if not so much direct success.

The remarkable work (413) without a name, by a nameless artist, whom every one now knows to be Mr. Burton, must not be overlooked. As far as the story can be ascertained, it would seem to be, that the wounded Cavalier and the Puritan are rival lovers of the lady; and the expression on the face of the standing figure conveys the impression to most spectators, along with surprise, of a sort of guilty struggle between joy at his rival's approaching death, and self-remorse at not feeling more pity. The lady's expression, though quaint, is very characteristic. As every one loves a mystery, here it is, with one or two possible solutions, each differing from the other. As to the landscape, it is admirably painted, though apt to be lost sight of by the interest which attaches to the figures. Other Pre-Raphaelite studies there are, to which we will not now further allude. On the whole, the school, if it be one still, has made an advance, and is losing its less agreeable peculiarities, by opening up its backgrounds, and giving a less forced expression to its figures.

Mr. Wallis has made a brilliant opening with his *Chatterton* (352). The subject flatters the mandarin sensibilities of many who consider themselves, like Chatterton, neglected geniuses; and the colour, which is really pretty, gratifies every eye. In remarking, however, upon the holiday costume and fine modelling, which have been brought in to disguise the horrors of a scene at which true humanity shudders, we have not a word to say against the ability of the artist—his power as a painter, his skill of design, his diligence, or even his taste—in everything except the moral point of view. But we object to the figure of a suicide, even of a Chatterton, being decked out in rainbow robes, and dignified with features of ideal grandeur. The *Andrew Marvell* scene (516), if not so good as a picture, is far healthier in sentiment. In composition, the ideas have not flowed so spontaneously, and the story is difficult to tell upon canvas. The painting, however, has sterling merits of execution about it. A future of much promise is open to Mr. Wallis.

Mr. Solomon is this year more imposing, flattering, and showy than ever. Fashion and pretty women are his goddesses for the time being, and they can scarcely boast of an abler votary. *The Bride* (486) is dazzling to distraction, with her handsome features and irreproachable lace: the older lady gorgeous, under the accumulation of shawls and silk. The sentiment of the picture is not so pleasing as the painting, which in many parts is careful and excellent. *Doubtful Fortune* (533) is prettier in idea, but is a less ably painted work than the former.

Mr. Goodall's *Crammer at the Traitor's Gate*

(359) wants something of being a first-class picture. That something is the right conception of the probabilities of the scene. No one believes that Crammer walked into his prison in that theatrical style, looking up to the sky, instead of to the plank on which he was treading. But every figure has been studied with the greatest care; the lights have been beautifully managed. As a specimen of pictorial art it is perfect; but as a description of a scene of actual occurrences grievously disappointing to the eye.

Mr. Horsley's picture, *The Administration of the Lord's Supper* (54), is one of those difficult subjects, the chief merit of which lies in the enforced absence of any particular demonstration of feeling. The artist has succeeded well, and the painting is in many respects masterly. *The Novice* (311) is another sweet picture, though not new in conception.

Mr. Dobson is another artist who has made an advance. His works are continually more full of thought and action; of greater range of subject and care in composition. A mannerism is, however, to be traced throughout them all, owing to the prevalence of one scale of colour, and a peculiar treatment of flesh painting. *The Parable of the Children in the Market-place* (310) is surpassed in composition by *The Prosperous Days of Job* (532).

The first portion of the sale of Mr. Rogers's collections having been brought to a close on Saturday last, we give the following details of the more important transactions of last week. On Monday, *The Portland Vase* (800), one of the original fifty copies made by Wedgwood, sold for 127 guineas; a pair of beautiful *Tazzi* (808), of malachite, the handles formed of female winged figures of ornolu on plinths, 60*l.*; a pair of beautiful small *Ewers* (810), of Venetian blue glass, from the Chevalier Franchi's collection, 30 guineas; a beautiful *Cup, Cover, and Stand* (813), of onyx, from the same collection, 40*l.* 15*s.* In silver—a beautiful *Vase* (814), of silver-gilt, of classical form, purchased at Rundell and Bridge's sale, sold for 44*l.*; a square *Tazza* (815), of silver-gilt, from the same collection, 67*l.*; the copy of *Ariosto's Inklestand*, presented to Mr. Rogers by Lord Grenville in 1826, with an inscription to that effect, 46*l.* A beautiful agate *Cup and Cover* (825), from the Chevalier Franchi's collection, 110*l.* 10*s.*; a fine *Tazza* (827), of Limoges enamel, 60*l.*; a very fine and rare *Dyptic* (829), of early Limoges work, 239 guineas. Amongst the works of modern sculpture, a *Bust of Homer*, an Italian copy from the antique, on half column of porphyry scagliola, bequeathed to Mr. Rogers by Lord Holland, and formerly at Amptill, sold for 41 guineas; a colossal *Bust of Antinous* (833), executed in Italy for Thomas Hope, Esq., 57*l.*; the celebrated work, *Cupid* (834), by Flaxman, executed for Mr. Rogers, 115 guineas; *The Psyche* (835), the companion statuette by Flaxman, which was adopted as a monument for Mrs. Tighe, author of 'Psyche,' reached 185 guineas; the equally famous Roubilliac's original *Bust of Pope*, in terra cotta, 137 guineas; Flaxman's *Michael Angelo and Raffaele*, a pair of plaster statuettes, executed for Sir T. Lawrence, and purchased by Mr. Rogers at his sale, 34 guineas.

On Tuesday the prints and drawings were sold. A pen-and-ink portrait of *The Emperor Maximilian* (877), by Lucas van Leyden, 20*l.*; Albert Dürer's *Melanchthon* (888), in pen-and-ink, 16*l.*; the *Torso of a Child*, heightened with white on blue paper, by Leonardo da Vinci, 20*l.*; a portion of the *Triumphal Frieze* by A. Mantegna, in bistre, 23*l.* 10*s.*; a sketch of *St. John Baptising Christ* (948), by Raffaele, 30 guineas. The highest prices obtained, however, were the following:—*The Virgin* (950), by Raffaele, with the Infant Christ and St. John, a design in red chalk, a drawing on the reverse, 140 guineas; *The Entombment* (951), the celebrated work from the Crozat collection, by Raffaele, 440 guineas; *The Infant Christ and St. John* (953), by Raffaele, 61 guineas; *A Man in a Cloak* (954), seated, reading, in black chalk, by M. Angelo, engraved in 'Ottley's School of Design,' 51

guineas; a *Concert of Four Figures* (955), in bistre, by Titian, 15*l.*; *A Missal* (104), the Horse B. M. Virginis, sold for 50 guineas; *A Diploma* (1014), signed by Ludovico Maria Duke of Milan, dated 28th January, 1494, in a magnificent arabesque border, engraved by Ottley, and mentioned by Dr. Waagen as being probably executed by Girolamo of Milan, 61 guineas; an *Officium B. M. Virginis* (1015), a beautifully illuminated work, executed at Paris, 50*l.*

On Wednesday the sale was confined chiefly to Stothard's works, of which the following only were important, being oil-paintings inserted into a cabinet in the drawing-room (1192*f* to 1193*f*). *A Fête Champêtre*, 90 guineas; *The Princes*, 80 guineas; *The Canterbury Pilgrims*, 103; *Shakespeare's Principal Characters*, 102 guineas; *Three Ladies Gathering Flowers*, 27 guineas; *Three Ladies Reading*, 28 guineas.

On Thursday, a *Spanish Sketch*, by Wilkie, sold for 81 guineas; Turner's celebrated *Stonehenge* drawing, engraved in the 'England and Wales,' for 290 guineas; and the Flaxman drawings, seventeen in number, obtained 160 guineas.

On Friday, the highest prices given were for A. Dürer's *Melancholy* (1550), 17*l.*; *Knight of Death* (1551), 38*l.*; Rembrandt's *Three Trees*, (1569), 19*l.* 10*s.*; Marc Antonio's *David and Goliath* (1574), proof before the tablet, very rare, 26*l.*; the *Murder of the Innocents*, (1577), 22*l.*; the *Choice of Paris* (1587), 32*l.*; and *Portrait of Raffaele* (1599), 38*l.*

On Saturday, among the sales of Rogers's works, seven copies of the large and rare edition of 1839, in morocco, sold for 88*l.*

This week has been occupied by the sale of the library.

Another of the recently purchased pictures has been placed in the National Gallery. The painter is Sandro Botticello, of the Florentine school, who may be ranked as a follower of Masaccio. He was born in 1437 and died in 1515. The picture is circular, representing the Madonna and Child with two angels. The figures are half-length, and under life-size. The picture is painted on wood, in tempera. It was purchased, as appears from the Directors' report, in Bologna, October, 1855, from Professor Gio. Giuseppe Bianconi, of Bologna, for 159*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The picture is stated to have been the property of the Abate Carlo Bianconi, secretary of the Accademia delle Belle Arti at Milan, and to be well known among the historians of art. At the back of the picture is written, in the manner and orthography of the 15th century, M. Giuliano da San Ghello, showing that the picture was formerly in the possession of the architect, Giuliano da S. Gallo. The face of the Virgin is of great beauty for this early period of art, and every part of the modelling and painting shows the most earnest effort on the part of the painter.

The Italian papers announce the death, on the 6th ultimo, of Giuseppe Cerbara, the most celebrated of modern Italian engravers. He was a member of all the principal Academies of Art in Europe, and had attained the ripe age of eighty-six.

The Museum of the Louvre at Paris has just purchased a volume of pen-and-ink sketches of Leonardo da Vinci.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE re-opening of Her Majesty's Theatre, on Saturday last, will be recorded by future annalists as one of the most memorable incidents in the history of the lyric drama. An enchanter's wand seemed to have passed over an interval of nearly four years, and suddenly closing it up, to have obliterated its recollections. When that vast area was once more filled by a brilliant and excited audience, and hundreds of the old habitués looked round again, as they were wont to do, for familiar faces, and the same insouciant loungers were seen sauntering down Fop's Alley, and the omnibus box was once more crowded with

fashionable busts, dispensing at once bouquets and reputations, it seemed as if only a night had elapsed since we had witnessed the same scene. All the old associations came back in a crowd, and hardly a minute elapsed after entering the house till the imagination was again at home in its early fairy-land of Beauty and Music. It is absolutely incredible how little the place is changed—or rather, how exactly it is in tone of colour, freshness of aspect, and subdued costliness of decoration, what it was when we last saw it filled to the roof, as it was on Saturday. The occasions are rare when the interior can be seen to so much advantage. It is when we have upon the stage the whole company collected, delivering the National Anthem, and the entire audience dressing the tiers with that display of charms which no other country can rival, that we obtain the fullest conception of the capacity of the house, and the singular elegance of its architecture. We remember many famous nights in this house: the first appearance of Paganini, the first appearance of Jenny Lind, and, amongst the rest, the first appearance of Alboni in the very rôle she played better than ever on Saturday; but none of them transcended in interest this re-opening. The universal feeling was that of high satisfaction, and the spectators seemed as eager to congratulate each other individually as they were collectively eager to congratulate Mr. Lumley, as he passed across the stage to receive a welcome—long, loud, and hearty. The appearance of M. Bonetti, the new conductor, was the signal for the first round of acclamations; and the subsequent exertions of that gentleman justified the credit given to him in advance. The orchestra is rich in resources—so rich, indeed, as to occasion considerable surprise how so much power in every department, so well distributed, and brought to such perfection, could have been selected and disciplined in so short a time. The main feature of the *Cenerentola* was that with which the public have long been familiar; and at no period in her career, it may be confidently affirmed, did Alboni display her marvellous voice with so complete a success. She appears in the interval, since we last heard her in London, to have acquired enormous power, and more consummate art in the management of that extent of register which she possesses beyond all other contraltos. The purity of her tones, and the ease with which she traversed the most difficult passages, communicated an exquisite feeling of pleasure to the audience; and her triumph was complete in the *Non più mesta*, which we have never heard her execute so admirably. Calzolari was the *Don Ramiro*, and by the excellence of his vocalization obtained continued and well-deserved applause. His style is considerably improved, and he has obtained a firmness of intonation, and a certainty and vigour of execution, which place him in the highest rank of tenors. *Dandini* was to have been undertaken by Belletti, but in consequence of his sudden illness the part was assumed at a short notice by M. Beneventano, for whom the indulgence of the audience was bespoken. There was no need to deprecate criticism. M. Beneventano executed his task most creditably, and exhibited talents which, when we shall have had a better right to judge of them in some part chosen by himself, will undoubtedly prove him to be a valuable addition to the company. He is an excellent musician; his voice is sound and his taste pure. It was impossible to forget the *Don Magnifico* of Lablache, and whoever follows him in the part labours under the disadvantage of that recollection. If M. Zucconi did not succeed in displacing Lablache from our thoughts, he gave us sufficiently distinct indications that his humour, which is at once broad and quiet, would be more appreciable in other parts where it is not interfered with by such vivid reminiscences.

The rare and special qualities of Madame Alboni were brought out in still greater luxuriance on Thursday night, in Rossini's exquisite *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*. Although it would be difficult to select from the *répertoire* of this great *artiste* any single character which could be critically pronounced her

chef d'œuvre, the universality of her range embracing many varieties of excellence, Rossini may probably be said to carry the largest amount of popular suffrage. It abounds in charming things, which she executes with a grace and fluency we may look for in vain elsewhere. The delicious "Una voce" was given with the ease and impulse, so to speak, of a bird, and afforded incontestable proof of musical ability of the highest order. Few parts traverse a more extended compass, or demand a wider versatility of powers; but there was not a break in the uniform beauty of her performance throughout. The *bravura* passages were executed with extraordinary finish, rapidity, and purity of decoration; and not the least pleasurable emotion she produced was the feeling of certainty with which she inspired the audience in her most elaborate displays. The enthusiasm of a house crowded in every nook exceeded on this occasion, if it could be exceeded, the *furor* of Saturday night. The remarkable advance Madame Alboni has made since she last appeared in London was more apparent than in the *Cenerentola*. Signor Belletti made his *réentrée* in his old rôle of *Figaro*, in which he is now unrivalled on the Italian stage. His reception was a just tribute to his merits. The peculiar features of his *Figaro* are well known, and he reproduced them on Thursday in the utmost perfection. The combination of excellent acting and masterly vocalization, the unflagging animal spirits, the brilliancy with which every point was made, and the rapidity of the passages in which the flurry and bustle of the part are expressed, drew down repeated bursts of applause. The familiar "Largo al factotum," and the finale of the first act, may be particularly indicated amongst his most successful efforts. The *Count* of Signor Calzolari was thoroughly artistic; but the humid atmosphere of the night appeared to have effected his voice, and to have marred the delicacy of some of his passages. Signor Zucconi was the *Bartolo*, which he acted with much humour. The orchestra abundantly vindicated the favourable opinions previously expressed upon its strength and unity. The accompaniments, spirited, playful, and light, and requiring the finest treatment, were executed with a skill and elegance which reflect great credit on both the conductor and performers.

The restoration of the ballet is one of the attractions of the old opera which is most welcome to the *habitués*. We must wait a little for the grand ballet which is understood to be in active preparation; and in the meanwhile a pretty divertissement, *Les Quatre Saisons*, supplies an entertainment, in which four dancers, personating the four seasons, attended by picturesque symbolical groups, make appeals to the imagination of the most suggestive character. Of these *Mdlle. Boschetti* is entitled to high praise for brilliancy and an inventive fancy, qualities which belong, in various degrees, and with very agreeable contrasts, to *Mdlle. Katrine*, *Mdlle. Lisereux*, and Madame Albert Bellon. The last lady wins showers of bouquets by the grace and novelty of her flights and *poses*; and all four are ably sustained by M. Vaudris, who possesses remarkable agility, and thoroughly understands the art of giving effect to the aerial exploits of the sylphs, whom, by an incomprehensible destiny known only to the ballet, it appears to be his business to fall in love with in succession.

At the Royal Italian Opera, Signor Mario made his first appearance for the season on Tuesday, as *Gennaro*, in *Lucrezia Borgia*. Apology was made for his voice being out of order; but, except in two or three passages, the deficiency was not apparent. The part of *Alphonso*, which Ronconi was unable to take, was sustained very well by M. Zelger. Madame Grisi was in great force, and the *Lucrezia* was never represented with greater dramatic energy. The *Orsini* of Didée was excellent, recollections of Alboni notwithstanding. The scenic arrangements of the operas have been hitherto more than could have been expected.

At the third of the Philharmonic concerts on Monday, in the Lyceum, Haydn's Symphony in E flat, and Beethoven's in C minor, were on the

programme, and Jenny Ney was the vocalist of the evening. A trio of two flutes and a violin, by the brothers Doppler and Huber, had a pleasing effect.

At the Musical Union, the lovers of the classical works of Mozart and Mendelssohn had a treat at the last concert. Among the pieces was a trio, in which Madame Schumann was pianiste, Ernst, violinist, and Piatti, violoncellist; a combination of talent from which much might well be expected. Cooper and Hill were the other performers in the quartette.

On Monday, at Birmingham, a testimonial was presented to M. Costa, in recognition of his valuable services at the musical festival, and of his liberality in making over to the Hospital the proceeds of his oratorio *Eli*. The testimonial is a handsome silver piece of plate, inlaid with gold, the design being the presentation of Samuel to Eli. Lord Willoughby de Broke presented the gift in the name of the committee; and M. Costa's appropriate and feeling reply elicited warm expressions of the respect and consideration which his talents and character have universally gained for him.

Whitsun week has brought the usual variety of entertainments, but, with the exception of a new drama at the Olympic, there is not much to call for more than passing mention. At the Haymarket the burlesque tragedy of *Tom Thumb* has been revived for the sake of exhibiting a precocious dwarf, described as 27 inches high and 7 years of age. At Astley's new equestrian wonders are displayed, at the Panopticon, concerts, chiefly of vocal music, have attracted large audiences. To the numerous amusements at the Polytechnic has been added a series of views illustrative of the Pilgrim's Progress, with an instructive exposition.

The new play at the Olympic, under the title of *Retribution*, is a strong melo-drama adapted from a French story. The incidents are of no uncommon kind in dramatic literature, and are more exciting than agreeable; but they are so skilfully managed as to stage effect, and the characters are so admirably represented, especially that of the Avenger, by Mr. Wigan, that the success of the drama is unequivocal. The acting of Miss Herbert was marked by unusual intelligence, taste, and spirit; and Messrs. Vining, Emery, and Murray were excellent in their several parts.

We hear that Mr. Robson is to appear as *Shylock*, not in burlesque. (The *Basanio* of Mr. Wigan many have already admired, and Miss Herbert promises well for *Portia*.)

A dramatic event of much importance has taken place at Paris within the last few days. M. Ponsard, the fertile poet, has brought out at the Odéon theatre a new comedy in verse, entitled *La Bourgeoise*. As will be assumed from the title, it is a castigation of the passion for Stock Exchange speculation which for some years past has prevailed amongst all classes of the French people, and particularly the Parisians, and which is now raging more fiercely than ever. On such a subject it would be unjust to expect anything strikingly new—and if it were to be expected, Ponsard is certainly not the man to give it; but he has put old commonplaces and hackneyed moral truths into good and, at times, vigorous verse. And he has attained great success.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—April 4th.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., in the chair. A discovery of much interest was brought under the notice of the Society by Mr. Matthew Bloxam, of Rugby, in connexion with the memorable retreat of the ten thousand Greeks from the province of Babylon, B.C. 401. It is a bronze helmet of unique form, found, as Mr. Bloxam stated, in the bed of the river Tigris, near Tilley, where the gallant band, continually harassed by the barbarians, are supposed to have effected the crossing of the river Tigris. This very curious head-piece is wholly dissimilar in its contour and general character to any object of the kind hitherto discovered. It was

found in June, 1854, and was given to the present possessor by Mr. R. B. Oakley, who fortunately was present at the time when this relic was obtained from the channel of the Tigris. The form bears some analogy to the antique *pelagus*, and a type of helmet in some respects to be compared with it may be seen on certain Macedonian coins. Mr. J. M. Kemble delivered a dissertation on a singular feature occasionally occurring in the interments of an early age—namely, the use of mortuary urns in the form of houses, or, as they have been called in Germany, 'house-urns.' The idea, he observed, of making the tomb resemble the house is natural, especially where there is a certain belief that the dead continue to inhabit the tomb. This is shown strikingly in the magnificent Etruscan interments, where scenes of festivity are depicted on the walls, and costly vases and furniture are found in profusion. A similar practice seems to have prevailed amongst the Greeks and other nations of antiquity. The 'house-urns' found in Germany and the north of Europe probably originated in a similar feeling. They are of comparatively small size, being intended only to contain the ashes of the dead; they are of rare occurrence, five examples only having fallen under Mr. Kemble's observation in German and Danish museums. A fine example exists in the British Museum, and some others have occurred in Italy. The peculiarity of these urns, which differ essentially in general form, is, that they have a door or window in the roof or the side, through which the contents were introduced; this aperture was closed by a separate piece of baked clay, which may be termed a shutter, and was closed by a bolt or bar. In the majority of examples the form of the urn is circular: one preserved at Berlin is oblong, and exactly represents the peasant's hut at the present time, the roof also being marked to represent thatch. It seems beyond question, in all the variations of form, that these urns were intended to represent houses. The round form of the German huts is strikingly illustrated by the column of Antoninus. Mr. Kemble described a very remarkable urn, now in a collection at Lüneburg, which presents the peculiar feature of being provided with two apertures, one at the side, the other in the bottom of the urn, glazed with small pieces of green glass, apparently of Roman manufacture. This may, however, have been only a caprice, and the urn may not have been intended to represent a house. He produced a drawing of an Etruscan urn of particular interest, in the British Museum, found at Vulci, and in the form, not of a house, but a tent. Such urns have also occurred at Albano. In regard to the house-urns found in Mecklenburg, Thuringia, and other localities in the north of Europe, Mr. Kemble expressed his opinion that their age may be assigned to the later period conventionally designated "the age of iron." He offered some important suggestions in reference to the question of Etruscan influence in the north of Europe, and the probability that the bronze weapons of the earlier period may be connected with traffic established by the Etruscans with Scandinavia and other parts of the north.—Mr. G. W. Impey communicated an account of various ancient relics found in Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, in the course of works carried out under directions of Mr. J. Cole, architect. Some of these remains were brought for inspection. A great accumulation of rubbish was found, from twelve to fifteen feet deep, containing pavement tiles of Dutch or Flemish manufacture, and the ordinary red decorative tiles which occur in England, the latter of the time of Edward I. From that depth to twenty-five feet were found chalk, rag-stone, and brick-earth, the latter probably the remains of constructions of "cob," and in connexion with these *débris* were fragments of Roman pottery. A well was also found at a considerable depth, and a foot-way paved with tile leading to it. Mr. Impey stated that the accumulation in that part of the metropolis is about twenty feet above the natural soil. He described some curious remains found in Throgmorton

street, where the accumulation is considerably less. A well, formed with squared chalk, had been found, supposed to be of the Roman period; and from this receptacle had been obtained a small gold fibula, enamelled, some Samian ware, Roman glass, &c. Mr. George Scharf, jun., gave an account of the painted glass and sculptured decorations in the church of Fairford, Gloucestershire; the former remarkable, not only for the great beauty of execution, being perhaps the finest existing example of its age in this country, but on account of the arrangement and variety of subjects. Such, indeed, is the perfection of the design, that some have regarded this fine series of windows as produced under the immediate influence of Italian art. Mr. Winston brought under the notice of the Society another beautiful production of the same kind, the east window of a chantry in North Moreton church, Berks, said to have been founded by the Stapleton family, whose armorial bearings appear in the window.—The Hon. W. Fox Strangways brought several drawings of architectural subjects in the West of England, comprising some picturesque remains of domestic architecture, at Norton St. Philip, Somerset, Compton-Dundon, in the same county, the supposed vestiges of some conventual building, and an ancient structure at Chew Magna. He produced also a number of documents, with seals of considerable interest appended to them. Amongst them were the seals of Sir Ivo de Fitzwarin, in the reign of Richard II., of Philip de Columbaris, John de Chidioke, and other persons of note in the Western parts; also, the seal of the Mayoralty of the Staple of London, an impression in remarkable preservation, appended by way of confirmation to a grant by William le Venour, citizen and merchant of London. Mr. Westwood brought a large vase of early glazed ware, of the times of Henry III., or the earlier Edwards, found in excavating foundations opposite St. Bride's Church in Fleet-street. This ancient relic has been presented to the collection at the British Museum, already rich in fictile wares, both of more artistic character, and of the ruder yet interesting manufacture of our own country. Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith brought several curious weapons from his armoury—swords, rapiers, &c., of various periods. Amongst these was an early example of the peculiar bayonet-shaped blade, chiefly remarkable for its elaborate decoration, being engraved throughout with figures of the apostles, and a mixture of subjects sacred and profane, frequently found on the ornamental works of the period. On a fine blade, bearing the forge-mark of the renowned manufactory of Solingen, is engraved the loyal motto, "God Bless the King;" and other examples served to illustrate the forms of weapons in the sixteenth century.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 23rd.—S. R. Solty, V.P., in the chair. Dudley Costello, Esq., and W. S. Woodin, Esq., were elected Associates. The Rev. Beale Poste exhibited various antiquities obtained from Kent. They consisted of portions of an urn, which contained ashes and bones intermixed with clay; a bill-hook and other iron implements, greatly decomposed, and incrustated together with portions of chalk, obtained from a spot where a coin of Alfred was also found—but the meeting regarded them as of a time not anterior to Henry VIII.; a singularly beautiful pair of bronze tweezers, found near the tumulus at Boxley Hill, and resembling others figured by the Association, and by Mr. Akerman from Anglo-Saxon deposits. Mr. Eaton produced forty-eight Roman coins found at Longhor, on the shores of the Burry river, South Wales. They were from the time of Gallienus to Constantine, A.D. 253–350. Mr. Grimston exhibited cloth marks and tradesmen's tokens hitherto unpublished, found in different parts of London. Mr. Harland communicated the particulars attending the find of a very large quantity (supposed to be not less than 1900) of Roman coins, at Hooley, near Heywood, in Lancashire. They were contained in a large globular vase of coarse red earthenware. Of these imperial coins those belonging to ten or eleven reigns had

already been made out, extending from Gallienus to Probus, A.D. 253–276. Mr. C. E. Elliott exhibited a fine iron key of the time of Henry VII., found in the Thames at Mortlake. Mr. Syer Cumming read notes on a spear-head and some horseshoes, supposed to be Roman, found at Alchester, Oxon. He also read a paper on the silver engravings of Simon de Passe, and exhibited a variety of interesting specimens, among which were a set of twelve jettons, engraved with the figures of William I., Stephen, Richard I., John, Henry IV., Henry VI., Edward V., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Maria, the mother of James I., Charles I., and Charles, Prince of Wales; and an oval plate, with the busts of the Princess Elizabeth, her husband, the Elector Palatine, and their eldest child, Prince Frederick Henry, who was drowned in Haerlem Mere, in 1625. Mr. Alfred Thompson exhibited an oil painting of great merit, supposed to be the portrait of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and read a notice of the various portraits and effigies made of her, several of which were laid upon the table. The meeting concluded by an extraordinary exhibition of relics of Charles I., brought up from Kent for exhibition to the Association, by the Rev. Thomas Harvey, of Cowden Rectory, in whose possession they are now vested. They consisted of a portion of the monarch's wardrobe, jacket, waistcoat, trunk hose, slippers, and a portion of bed-furniture, his large star of the Order of the Garter, his hunting horn, and beautifully chased large camp watch. Upon these and other interesting articles belonging to Mr. Harvey, Mr. Planché delivered an explanatory discourse.

ANTIQUARIES.—May 8th.—Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The Rev. Charles Kingsley, author of "Hypatia," &c., and Mr. John Wilkinson, were elected Fellows. Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited a very beautiful gold brooch of the 13th century, found in Huntingdonshire, the property of the Duke of Manchester. Captain Godden, of Ash, near Sandwich, communicated, through Mr. John Brent, jun., an account of the discovery of a Roman mortuary urn at that place. A communication by the Secretary was then read, "On the Distaff and Spindle as the Insignia of the Sex in former times." The Society then adjourned over the Whitsun holidays to Thursday, the 22nd May.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—May 14th.—John Simon, Esq., F.R.S., Medical Officer of the General Board of Health, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Members.—Sir William Maxwell Bart., Messrs. Robert Christian, Robert Rough, Adam Thomson, and John Thomas Woodhouse. The paper read was 'On Means available to the Metropolis and other places for the Supply of Water free from hardness and from organic impurity,' by Professor Clark, M.D., of the Marischal College and University, Aberdeen.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday—British Architects, 8 p.m.
Statistical, 8 p.m.—(On the Loss sustained by Government in granting Annuities. By Frederick Hendricks, Esq., On the Effects of Overcrowding and Want of Ventilation on Cholera. By Samuel Fenwick, Esq., M.D.)
Juridical, 7½ p.m.
Chemical, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 8 p.m.—(Capt. E. G. Fishbourne, R.N., On Circular Storms in China. Capt. Ballie, Bengal Army, On a proposed Adaptation of the Modern Prussian System to the Third System of Vaucluse.)
Tuesday—Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.
Pharmaceutical, 12 A.M.—(Annual Meeting.)
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(T. A. Malone, Esq., on Photography.)
Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(On the Improvement of Railway Locomotive Stock. By Mr. D. K. Clark, Assoc. Inst. C.E.)
Wednesday—Botanic, 2½ p.m.—(Pres.)
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Mr. T. Winkworth. The British Silk Manufacture, its Condition and Prospects as compared with that of other Countries.)
Geological, 8 p.m.—(On the Influence of Ocean-currents on the Formation of Strata. By C. Babbage, Esq., F.R.S. Communicated by Dr. Fitton, F.G.S.)
Thursday—Royal, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Prof. Tyndall on Light.)
Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
Friday—Botanic, 3 p.m.—(Lecture.)
Philological, 8 p.m.—(Annual Meeting.)
Royal Institution 8½ p.m.—(F. A. Abel, Esq., On some of the Applications of Chemistry to Military Purposes.)
Saturday—Linnean, 1 p.m.—(Annual Meeting.)
Botanic, 4 p.m.
Medical, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Dr. A. W. Hoffman on the Metallic Elements, their Manufacture and Application.)

VARIETIES.

ALADDIN'S WIFE, OR ALADDIN'S LAMP EXCHANGED.

THE wondrous lamp stood rayless near,
No glittering gem reveal'd it;
No token of its magic sphere,—
Its power—the rust conceal'd it!

A voice came down the Eastern fold,
A foot at midnight rang'd it;
"New lamps for old! New lamps for old!"
Aladdin's wife exchanged it!

Ah! such the wisdom here on earth,
The trial we're prepared for;
It is the show, and not the worth,—
The tinsel's all that's cared for!

How did the New the old surpass!
It gleam'd more gay than any;
What though the gleam was only brass,—
Brass stands for Gold with many!

Thus fortune oft is cast aside
Because its looks deceive us;
Truth comes not always like a bride,
But oft with words that grieve us!

Yet such the wisdom here on earth,
The trial we're prepared for;
It is the show, and not the worth,—
The tinsel's all that's cared for!

CHARLES SWAIN.

The Buckingham Memoirs.—I had read with interest your instructive review of the 'The Grenville Papers,' by W. J. Smith, in No. 1901, June 25th, 1853, and had been as much disappointed that the clue to the author of Junius was as distant as ever. Can the author, or rather editor of the work above mentioned, have really meant what he first wrote—namely, that the work would afford a clue as to the Junius secret? and that afterwards he had not found, or for some reason had been induced to withdraw, the document which would have set the matter at rest? This may appear a curious question, but it has arisen from the following extract, one which I met with quite accidentally, and should most probably have disregarded but for your observations, and the publication of the work which caused them:—'It is stated that the famous letter of Junius to the King has been recently discovered at the Duke of Buckingham's magnificent mansion at Stowe, with the signature of the writer; and it is added, that none of the theories hitherto advanced respecting the author of the celebrated letters has hit the real person. It is said that Lord Grenville has requested that the secret may not be disclosed during his life.'—(Ackermann's 'Repository of Arts,' &c. 3rd series, 1828, vol. xi. p. 121.) This statement is made upwards of twenty-five years since, and in a work which was not given to record mere idle rumours. I remain, &c.

C. R. T.

May 12th, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. F. T., Scrutator; R. R., W. F., Bristol; M. D.—received.

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Chairman.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.

THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P.

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